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इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

(कार्यालय, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त,)

जोधपुर, 27 मार्च, 2006

सं. 01/2005-06

का.आ. 1778.—आयकर अधिनियम 1961 की धारा 10 के खण्ड (23ग) के उपखंड (vi) के साथ पठित आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 2गक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त, जोधपुर "आदर्श शिक्षण संस्थान, शारदापुरम, नागौर (राजस्थान)" को उक्त धारा के प्रयोजनार्थ कर निर्धारण वर्ष 2004-05 से 2006-07 के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अधिसूचित करते हैं:-

(i) कर निर्धारिती उसकी आय का प्रयोग अथवा उसकी आय का प्रयोग करने के लिए उसका संचयन पूर्णतया तथा अनन्यतया उन उद्देश्यों के लिए करेगा, जिनके लिए इसकी स्थापना की गई।

(ii) कर निर्धारिती उपर्युक्त कर निर्धारण वर्षों से संगत पूर्ववर्ती वर्षों की किसी भी अवधि के दौरान धारा 11 की उपधारा (5) में विनिर्दिष्ट किसी एक अथवा एक से अधिक ढंग अथवा तरीकों से

भिन्न तरीकों से उसकी निधि (जेवर-जवाहरात, फर्नीचर अथवा किसी अन्य वस्तु आदि के रूप में प्राप्त तथा अनुरक्षित स्वैच्छिक अंशदान से भिन्न) का निवेश नहीं करेगा अथवा उसे जमा नहीं करवा सकेगा।

(iii) यह आदेश किसी भी ऐसी आय के सम्बन्ध में लागू नहीं होगा, जो कि कारोबार से प्राप्त लाभ तथा अभिलाभ हो जब तक कि ऐसा कारोबार उक्त कर निर्धारिती के उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति के लिए प्रासंगिक नहीं हो तथा ऐसे कारोबार के सम्बन्ध में अलग से लेखा पुस्तिकाएँ नहीं रखी जाती हों।

(iv) कर निर्धारिती आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 के प्रावधानों के अनुसार अपनी आय विवरणी नियमित रूप से आयकर प्राधिकारी के समक्ष फाईल करेगा।

(v) विघटन की स्थिति में इसकर अतिरिक्त राशियाँ और परिसंगतियाँ समान उद्देश्यों वाले धर्मार्थ संगठन को दे दी जाएगी और इसका कोई भी भाग संस्थान के किसी सदस्य को नहीं दिया जाएगा।

[सं. मुआआ/जो./आअ/तक./10(23ग)(vi)/2005-06]

रा. ब. सिन्हा, मुख्य आयकर आयुक्त

MINISTRY OF FINANCE**(Department of Revenue)****(OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
INCOME-TAX)**

Jodhpur, the 27th March, 2006

No. 01/2005-06

S.O. 1778.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (vi) of clause (23C) of Section 10 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) read with rule 2CA of the Income-tax Rules, 1962, I, the Chief Commissioner of Income-tax, Jodhpur hereby approve “**ADARSH SIKSHAN SANSTHAN, SHARDAPURAM, NAGAU (RAJASTHAN)**” for the purpose of the said section for the assessment years 2004-05 to 2006-2007 (F.Yrs 2003-04 to 2005-06), subject to the following conditions :

1. the assessee will apply its income, or accumulate for application wholly and exclusively to the objects for which it is established.

2. the assessee will not invest or deposit its funds (other than voluntary contribution received and maintained in the form of jewellery, furniture etc.) for any period during the previous years relevant to the assessment years mentioned above otherwise than in any one or more of the forms or modes specified in sub-section (5) of Section 11;

3. this order will not apply in relation to any income being profits and gain of business unless the business is incidental to the attainment of the objectives of the assessee and separate books of accounts are maintained in respect of such business;

4. the assessee will regularly file its return of income before the income-tax authority in accordance with the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961;

5. that in the event of dissolution, its surplus and the assets will be given to a charitable organization with similar objectives and no part of the same will go to any of the members of the Institution.

[No. CCIT/ITO(Tech.)/10(23c)(vi)/2005-06]

R. B. SINHA, Chief Commissioner

(केंद्रीय उत्पाद तथा सीमा शुल्क के मुख्य आयुक्त का कार्यालय)
पुणे, 28 अप्रैल, 2006

सं. 1/2006 सी.शु.

का.आ. 1779.—भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, नई दिल्ली द्वारा दिनांक 01-07-1994 को जारी अधिसूचना संख्या-33/94-सीमा शुल्क(एन.टी.) द्वारा मुझे प्रदत्त अधिकारों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं, एतद्द्वारा गोवा राज्य के कुम्बारजुआ, इल्हास गांव को सीमाशुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 52) की धारा 9 के

अधीन निजी बॉन्डेड वेयर हाउस स्थापन करने के लिए वेअर हाउसिंग स्टेशन के रूप में घोषित कर रहा हूँ।

[फा.सं. VIII/48-18/मुख्य आयुक्त कार्यालय/पुणे क्षेत्र/06]

आर. शर्मा, मुख्य आयुक्त

**(OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF
CENTRAL EXCISE AND CUSTOMS)**

Pune, the 28th April, 2006

No. 01/2006-Cus

S.O. 1779.—In exercise of the powers conferred on me by Notification No. 33/94-Cus. (N.T.) dtd. 1-7-94 of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi, I hereby declare village 'Kumbarjua (Cumbarjua)', Ilhas in the state of Goa to be a **Warehousing Station**, under Section 9, of the Customs Act, 1962 (52 of 1962), for setting up Private Bonded Warehouse.

[F.No. VIII/48-18/CCU/PZ/06]

R. SHARMA, Chief Commissioner

(केंद्रीय आर्थिक आसूचना ब्यूरो)

आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 1 मई, 2006

का.आ. 1780.—अतः संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार जिन्हें विदेशी मुद्रा संरक्षण और तस्करी निवारण अधिनियम, 1974 (1974 का 52) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत विशेष रूप से शक्ति प्रदान की गई है, ने उक्त उप-धारा के अधीन आदेश फाईल सं. 673/02/2006-सी.यू.एस. VIII, दिनांक 27.03.2006 को जारी किया और यह निर्देश दिया कि श्री राम गोपाल कुदाल, निवास डी-1109-1110 आशीर्वाद पार्क, सिटी लाईट, सूरत, गुजरात को निरुद्ध कर लिया जाए और केन्द्रीय कारागार, साबरमती, गुजरात में अभिरक्षा में रखा जाए ताकि उन्हें भविष्य में चीजों की तस्करी करने से रोका जा सके।

2. अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास यह विश्वास करने का कारण है कि पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति फरार हो गया है या स्वयं को छिपा रखा है जिससे यह आदेश निष्पादित नहीं किया जा सकता।

3. अतः अब उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (ख) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा पूर्वोक्त व्यक्ति को यह निर्देश देती है कि वह शासकीय राजपत्र में इस आदेश के प्रकाशित होने के 7 दिन के भीतर पुलिस आयुक्त, सूरत के सम्मुख उपस्थित हो।

[फा.सं. 673/02/2006-सीयूएस-VIII]

एन. एम. कृष्णन, उपसचिव (कोफोपोसा)

CENTRAL ECONOMIC INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

ORDER

New Delhi, the 1st May, 2006

S.O. 1780.—Whereas the Joint Secretary to the Government of India, specially empowered under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 (52 of 1974) issued order F. No. 673/02/2006-Cus.VIII dated 27-03-2006 under the said sub-section directing that Shri Ramgopal Kudal, R/o D-1109-1110, Ashirwad Park, City Light, Surat, Gujarat be detained and kept in custody in the Central Jail, Sabarmati, Gujarat with a view to preventing him from smuggling goods in future.

2. Whereas the Central Government has reasons to believe that the aforesaid person has absconded or is concealing himself so that the order cannot be executed.

3. Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs the aforesaid person to appear before the Commissioner of Police, Surat within 7 days of the publication of this order in the Official Gazette.

[F.No. 673/02/2006-Cus.VIII]

N.M. KRISHNAN, Dy. Secy.

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1781.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (अनुषंगी बैंक) अधिनियम, 1959 की धारा 26 की उप-धारा (2क) के साथ पठित धारा 25 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग क) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद के उन कर्मचारियों, जो कर्मकार हैं, में से श्री आई. राम रेड्डी, प्रधान रोकड़िया, करीमनगर मुख्य शाखा, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद, करीमनगर-2, को 28 अप्रैल, 2006 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिये और तत्पश्चात विधिवत रूप से उनके उत्तराधिकारी के नियुक्त होने तक अथवा उनके स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद के कर्मकार कर्मचारी बने रहने तक, जो भी पहले हो, स्टेट बैंक ऑफ हैदराबाद के बोर्ड में निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा.सं. 15/2/2005-आईआर]

एम. के. मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 28th April, 2006

S.O. 1781.—In pursuance of clause (ca) of sub-section (1) of Section 25 read with sub-section (2A) of

Section 26 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri I. Ram Reddy, Head Cashier, Karimnagar Main Branch, State Bank of Hyderabad Karimnagar-2, as director on the Board of State Bank of Hyderabad from amongst the employees of State Bank of Hyderabad, who are workmen, for a period three years from 28th April, 2006 and thereafter until his successor is duly appointed or till he ceases to be a workman employee of the State Bank of Hyderabad, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 15/2/2005-IR]

M. K. MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 1 मई, 2006

का.आ. 1782.—प्रादेशिक ग्रामीण बैंक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 21) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय के भूतपूर्व राजस्व एवं बैंकिंग विभाग (बैंकिंग विंग) के दिनांक 9 दिसम्बर, 1976 के सं. का.आ. 782 (ई), जो दिनांक 11 दिसम्बर, 1976 को भारत के राजपत्र असाधारण, भाग II, खंड 3, के उपखंड (ii) में प्रकाशित है, में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है:—

उपर्युक्त अधिसूचना में “मलप्पुरम, कोषिकोड, पालक्काड, तश्शूर, पत्तनमतिट्टा” शब्दों के स्थान पर “मलप्पुरम, कोषिकोड, पालक्काड, तश्शूर, पत्तनमतिट्टा, तिरुवनंतपुरम और इडुक्की” शब्द प्रतिस्थापित किए जाएंगे।

यह अधिसूचना सरकार राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से प्रभावी हो जाएगी।

[फा.सं. 1/2/97-आरआरबी]

एम.के. मल्होत्रा, अवर सचिव

नोट: दिनांक 11-12-1976 की मूल अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 782(अ) और जिसको बाद में दिनांक 10 अप्रैल, 1999 के का.आ. 987 और दिनांक 17 मई, 2003 के का.आ. 1418 के तहत संशोधित किया गया।

New Delhi, the 1st May, 2006

S.O. 1782.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 (21 of 1976) the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance, in the erstwhile Department of Revenue and Banking (Banking Wing), No. S.O. 782(E) dated the 9th December, 1976 and published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, section-3 sub-section (ii), dated the 11th December, 1976 namely:—

In the said notification, for the words “districts of Malappuram, Kozhikode, Palakkad, Thrissur and

Pathanamithitta", the words "Malappuram, Kozhikode, Palakkad, Thrissur, Pathanamithitta, Thiruvananthapuram and Idukki", shall be substituted.

This notification shall take effect from the date of publication in the Official Gazette.

[F.No. 1/2/97-RRB]

M.K. MALHOTRA, Under Secy.

Note : The Principal notification number S.O. 782(E) dated the 11-12-1976 and subsequently amended vide S.O. 987 dated 10th April, 1999 and S.O. 1418 dated 17th May, 2003.

नई दिल्ली, 2 मई, 2006

का.आ. 1783.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध एवं प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खण्ड 3 के उप-खण्ड (1) के साथ पठित बैंककारी कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (ड) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा, श्री वी.के. शर्मा, विशेष सहायक, ओरियंटल बैंक ऑफ कामर्स को 2 मई, 2006 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा उनके उत्तराधिकारी के नियुक्त होने तक अथवा उनके ओरियंटल बैंक ऑफ कामर्स के कर्मकार कर्मचारी बने रहने तक, जो भी पहले हो ओरियंटल बैंक ऑफ कामर्स के निदेशक बोर्ड में कर्मकार कर्मचारी निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 15/1/2006-आईआर]

रमेश चन्द, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 2nd May, 2006

S.O. 1783.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of the Sub-section 3 of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertaking) Act, 1970 and read with Sub-clause (1) of Clause 3 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri V.K. Sharma, Special Assistant, Oriental Bank of Commerce as Workmen Employee Director on the Board of Directors of Oriental Bank of Commerce for a period of three years, with effect from, 2nd May, 2006 or until his successor is appointed or till he ceases to be a workmen employee of Oriental Bank of Commerce, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 15/1/2006-IR]

RAMESH CHAND, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 मई, 2006

का.आ. 1784.—राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1981 (1981 का 61) की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (2) के साथ पठित उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (छ) तथा धारा 8 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करने के पश्चात्, एतद्वारा, डॉ. के. जी. कर्माकर (जन्म तिथि 28.4.1952), वर्तमान कार्यपालक निदेशक, राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक को उनके कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख से पांच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, 24050-650-26000 रुपये के वेतनमान में राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक में प्रबंध निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 7/3/2005-बीओ-1]

जी.बी. सिंह, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th May, 2006

S.O. 1784.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (g) of sub-section (1) of Section 6 read with sub-section (2) thereof and clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 8 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981 (61 of 1981), the Central Government, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, hereby appoints Dr. K.G. Karmakar, (DOB : 28-04-1952) presently Executive Director, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, as the Managing Director, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) in the pay scale of Rs.24050-650-26000 for a period of five years with effect from the date of his taking charge of the post or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F.No. 7/3/2005-BO-1]

G.B. SINGH, Under Secy.

(बैंकिंग तथा बीमा प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 मई, 2006

का.आ. 1785.—जीवन बीमा निगम अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 31) की धारा 4 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम (जीवन बीमा निगम) में प्रबंध निदेशक, श्री टी.एस. विजयन को 26000 रुपये (नियत) के वेतनमान में उनके पद भार ग्रहण करने की तिथि से तथा पाँच वर्षों की अवधि के लिए, या अगले आदेशों तक, जो भी पहले हो, जीवन बीमा निगम में अध्यक्ष नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 14/11/2004-बीमा-IV]

वी.पी. भारद्वाज, निदेशक (बीमा)

(BANKING AND INSURANCE DIVISION)

New Delhi, the 3rd May, 2006

S.O. 1785.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 4 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956 (31 of 1956) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri T.S. Vijayan, Managing Director, Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) as Chairman, LIC in the pay scale of Rs. 26,000- (fixed), from the date of assumption of charge of the post and for a period of five years, or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 14/11/2004-Ins.IV]

V.P. BHARDWAJ, Director (Insurance)

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

CORRIGENDUM

New Delhi, the 3rd May, 2006

S.O. 1786.—In the Notifications even number dated 28-3-2006 regarding membership of Dr. P.S. Prabhakaran, Vice Chancellor, Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences, Bangalore on the Medical Council of India, the date of the Notification may please be corrected and read as under:

VERSION	EXISTING DATE	DATE TO BE CORRECTED
English	28-03-2005	28-03-2006
Hindi	28-03-2005	28-03-2006

[F. No. V-11013/2/2004-ME(Policy-I)]

S.K. MISHRA, Under Secy.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय
(स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग)
(दंत चिकित्सा शिक्षा अनुभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 20 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1787.—केन्द्र सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद के साथ परामर्श करने के पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

2. दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम 1948 (1948 का 16) के भाग-1 में बाबा फरीद यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ हेल्थ साइंसेज, फरीदकोट (पंजाब) से संबंधित क्रम संख्या 53 के सामने क्रिश्चियन दंत चिकित्सा कालेज से संबंधित कालम 2 के नीचे मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी :-

- “(i) बैचलर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी बी डी एस
(यदि फरवरी 2000 को या बाबा फरीद यूनिवर्सिटी
उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो) हेल्थ साइंसेज,
फरीदकोट (पंजाब)

(ii) मास्टर ऑफ डेंटल सर्जरी

—मास्टर ऑफ पेडोडॉन्टिक्स एम डी एस (पेडो.)
(यदि 19.11.2005 को या बाबा फरीद यूनिवर्सिटी
उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो) ऑफ हेल्थ साइंसेज
फरीदकोट (पंजाब)”

[सं. वी-12017/25/2000-पीएमएस(डीई)]

ए. के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

(DENTAL EDUCATION SECTION)

New Delhi, the 20th April, 2006

S.O. 1787.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely :—

2. In part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) against Serial No. 53 pertaining to Baba Farid University of Health Sciences, Faridkot (Punjab), for the existing entries below col.2 relating to Christian Dental College, Ludhiana, the following entries shall be substituted.

- “(i) Bachelor of Dental Surgery BOSQ,
(if granted on or after Feb., 2000) Baba Farid
University of Health
Sciences, Faridkot
(Punjab)
- (ii) Master of Dental Surgery
Master of Pedodontics MOSQ (Pedo.) Baba
(if granted on or after Farid University of
19-11-2005) Health Sciences,
Faridkot (Punjab)”

[No. V-12017/25/2000-PMS(DE)]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1788.—केन्द्र सरकार दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद के साथ परामर्श करने के पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात् :-

2. दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-1 में कर्नाटक विश्वविद्यालय, धारवाड़ से संबंधित क्रम सं. 35 के सामने स्तंभ 2 एवं 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां अंतःस्थापित की जाएंगी:-

(iii) के एल ई सोसाइटीज इंस्टीट्यूट आफ डेंटल साइंसिज,
बेलगाम

“मास्टर आफ डेंटल सर्जरी

- (i) एम डी एस (पेडोडॉन्टिक्स) एम डी एस (पेडो.),
(यदि 1996 को अथवा उसके कर्नाटक विश्वविद्यालय,
पश्चात प्रदान की गई हो) धारवाड़”

[फा. सं. वी. 12017/7/97-पीएमएस (खंड-II)(डीई)]

ए. के. सिंह, अवर सचिव

(Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 28th April, 2006

S.O. 1788.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with Dental Council of India, hereby makes the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule to the said Act, namely:—

2. In the existing entries of column 2 & 3 against Serial No. 35, in part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to Karnataka University, Dharwad, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder:—

III. KLE Society's Institute of Dental Sciences,
Belgaum

“Master of Dental Surgery

- (i) MOSQ (Pedodontics) MOSQ (Pedo.),
(if granted on or after 1996) Karnataka University, Dharwad.”

[No. V-12017/7/97-PMS(Vol. II)(DE)]

A. K. SINGH, Under Secy.

पोत परिवहन, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय
(पोत परिवहन विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 मई, 2006

का०आ०. 1789.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 (यथा संशोधित 1987) के नियम 10 के उप-नियम 4 के अनुसरण में पोत परिवहन, सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय, पोत परिवहन विभाग के प्रशासनिक नियंत्रण के अधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालय में 80 % से अधिक कर्मचारियों द्वारा हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लेने पर उसे एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करती है:—

विशाखापट्टणम पोर्ट ट्रस्ट,

विशाखापट्टणम-530035

[फा.सं. ई-11011/1/2000-हिन्दी]

अजय कुमार भल्ला, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS

(Department of Shipping)

New Delhi, the 3rd May, 2006

S.O. 1789.—In pursuance of the sub-rule (4) of the rule 10 of the Official Language (use for the official purpose of the Union) Rules, 1976 (as amended 1987), the Central Government hereby notifies the following office under the administrative control of the Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, Department of Shipping, more than 80 % of the staff of which have acquired working knowledge of Hindi:—

Visakhapatnam Port Trust

Visakhapatnam-530035

[F.No. E-11011/1/2000-Hindi]

A.K. BHALLA, Jt. Secy.

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय
(एएआई अनुभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 25 अप्रैल, 2006

का०आ०. 1790.—भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1994 (वर्ष 1994 की सं. 55) के खण्ड 3 में प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा श्री एस.सी. चटवाल, निदेशक (वित्त), नेशनल एल्यूमीनियम कंपनी को भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण में 25750-650-30950/- रु. के वेतनमान पर सदस्य (वित्त) के पद पर उनके द्वारा पद का कार्यभार ग्रहण करने की तारीख (1-5-2006 या उसके पश्चात) से पांच वर्ष की अवधि के लिए या उनकी अधिवर्षिता की तारीख तक या भावी आदेशों तक, जो कोई भी पहले हो, नियुक्त किया जाता है।

[सं. एवी-24011/5/2005-एएआई]

एस. के. आर्य, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (AAI SECTION)

New Delhi, the 25th April, 2006

S.O. 1790.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994 (No.55 of 1994) the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S.C. Chatwal, Director (Finance), National Aluminium Company, to the post of Member (Finance) in the Airports Authority of India in the pay scale of Rs. 25750-650-30950/- for a period of five years with effect from the date of assumption of the charge of the post (on or after 1-5-2006) or till the date of his superannuation or until further orders, whichever event occurs the earliest.

[F.No. AV-24011/5/2005-AAI]

S.K. ARYA, Under Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 13 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1791.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ग्लोबल मीटर मैनुफैक्चरिंग कम्पनी, सिद्धिकी कम्पाउंड, लेन नं. 9, साई बाबा नगरी, मोठा नगर, कोंधावा खुर्द, पुणे-62, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा निर्मित 'आर टी एक्स 205', शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित ऑटो/टेक्सी किराया मीटर के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ग्लोबल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/06/63 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल 5 अंकीय दूरी और समय मापन युक्त सहित लगा हुआ अंकन सूचन निर्देशन सहित ऑटो/टेक्सी मीटर है। यह यात्रा के किसी भी क्षण यात्री द्वारा संदेय प्रभार को निरंतर जोड़ता रहता है और उपदर्शित करता रहता है। यात्रा के दौरान कतिपय विनिर्दिष्ट चाल के ऊपर और विनिर्दिष्ट चाल के नीचे चली गई दूरी के किराए को देय करने का फंक्शन है। मीटर के पाठ प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) द्वारा उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण का "के" फैक्टर 1680 पल्स/कि. मी. है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (294)/2005]

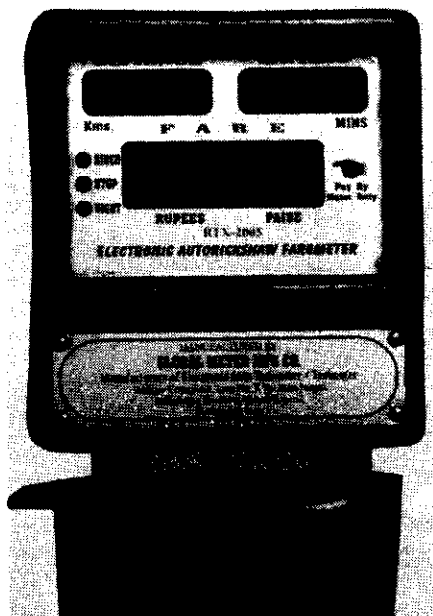
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**(Department of Consumer Affairs)**

New Delhi, the 13th April, 2006

S.O. 1791.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of an Auto/Taxi Fare Meter with digital indication of 'RTX-2005' series with brand name "GLOBAL" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Global Meter Mfg. Co., Siddique Compound, Lane No. 9, Sai Baba Nagari, Mithanagar, Kondhwa Khurd, Pune-62, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/163;



The said model is an Auto/Taxi Fare Meter with 5 digit digital indication incorporated with a distance and time measuring device. It totalizes continuously and indicates at any moment of the journey, the charges payable by the passenger. The fare to pay is a function of the distance travelled above a certain specified speed and the time elapsed below a specified speed during the journey. The reading of the meter is indicated by Light Emitting Diode (LED). The 'k' factor of the instrument is 1680 pulses per kilometre.

In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent from opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

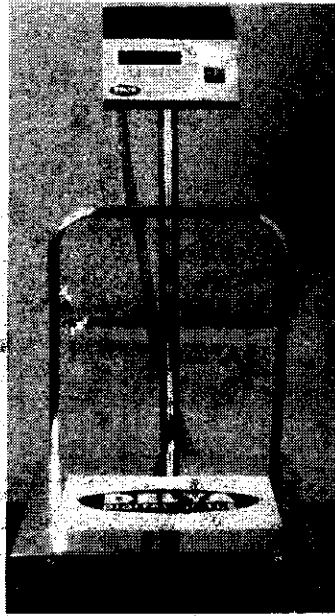
[F. No. WM-21(294)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1792.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साउथ इंडिया इंडस्ट्रीज, आर सी रोड, कालीकट-673001 केरल द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एस-II पी टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “डेल्टा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/06/137 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमौल्य अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट, डायग्राम, कार्यकारी सिद्धांत आदि के संबंध में बदला नहीं जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5,000 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 1000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-5} , 2×10^{-5} या 5×10^{-5} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

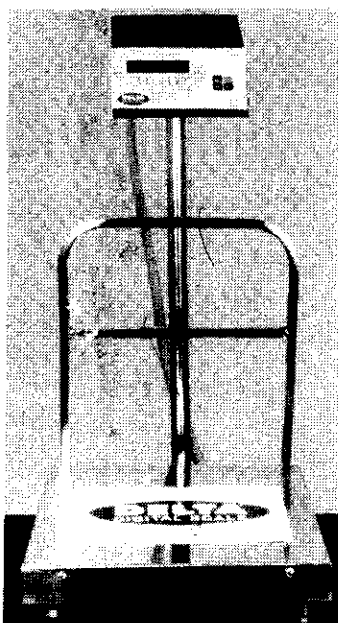
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(349)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th April, 2006

S.O. 1792.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of “S11-PT” series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name “DELTA” (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. South India Industries, R.C. Road, Calicut-673 001, Kerala and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2006/137;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit, diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 1000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ‘e’ value of 5g. or more and with ‘e’ value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(349)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1793.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साउथ इंडिया इंडस्ट्रीज, कार सी.रोड, कालीकट-673001 केरल द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एस-II टी बी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “डेल्टा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/06/136 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट, डायग्राम कार्यकारी सिद्धांत आदि के संबंध में बदला नहीं जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

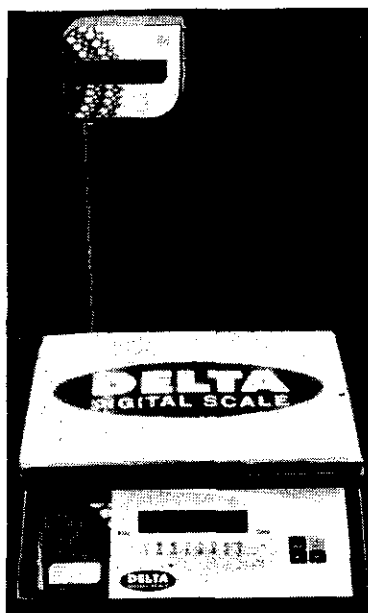
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(349)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th April, 2006

S.O. 1793.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SII-TB" and with brand name "DELTA" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. South India Industries, R.C. Road, Calicut-673 001, Kerala and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2006/136.



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2 g. and with verification interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

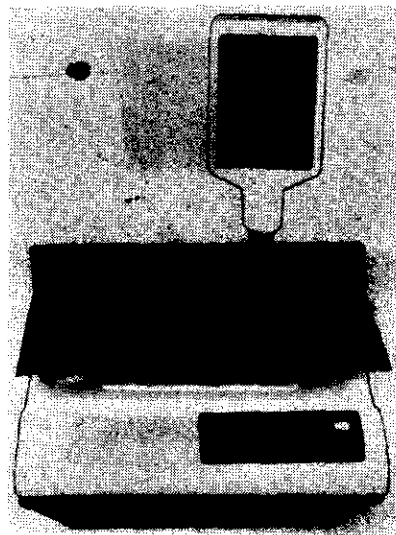
[F. No. WM-21(349)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1794.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पायनीयर स्केल्स इंडस्ट्रीज, नं. 89, धुलेश्वर गार्डन, सी-स्कीम, जयपुर-302001, राजस्थान द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "डब्ल्यू आई एन टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "विन्टेक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विन्ड आई एन डी/09/2006/85 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट, रूपरेखा, कार्यकारी सिद्धांत आदि के संबंध में बदला नहीं जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

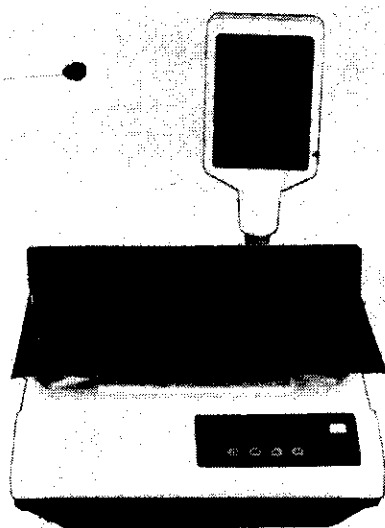
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(06)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S.O. 1794.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "WINT" and with brand name "WINTEX" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Pioneer Scales Industries, No. 89, Dhuleshwar Garden, C-Scheme, Jaipur-302001, Rajasthan and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/85;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

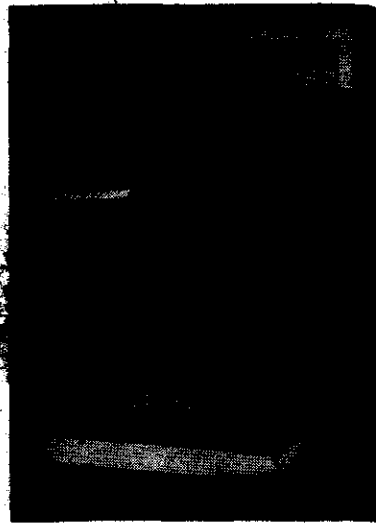
[F. No. WM-21(06)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

क्र.आ. 1795.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पाएनीयर स्केल्स इंडस्ट्रीज, नं. 89, धुलेश्वर गार्डन, सी-स्कीम, जयपुर-302001, राजस्थान द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “डब्ल्यू आई एन पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “विन्टैक्स” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई.एन.डी./09/2006/86 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2.5 ग्रा. है। संस्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्ध भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट, रूपरेखा कार्यकारी सिद्धांत आदि के संबंध में बदला नहीं जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में संस्थापन मापमान-अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

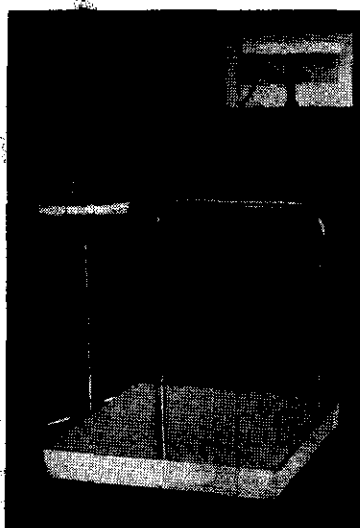
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(06)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S.O. 1795.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "WINT" and with brand name "WINTEX" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Pioneer Scales Industries, No. 89, Dhuleshwar Garden, C-Scheme, Jaipur-302001, Rajasthan and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/86;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg. and minimum capacity of 2.5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 1000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(06)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

क्र.आ. 1796.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पाएनीयर स्केल्स इंडस्ट्रीज, नं. 89, धुलेश्वर गार्डन, सी-स्कीम, जयपुर-302001, राजस्थान द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्य यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “डब्ल्यू आई एन सी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज के लिए कन्वर्शन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “विन्टेक्स” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/87 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (वेब्रिज के लिए कन्वर्शन किट) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के भुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीसबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट, रूपरेखा, कार्यकारी सिद्धांत आदि के संबंध में बदला नहीं जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन)सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

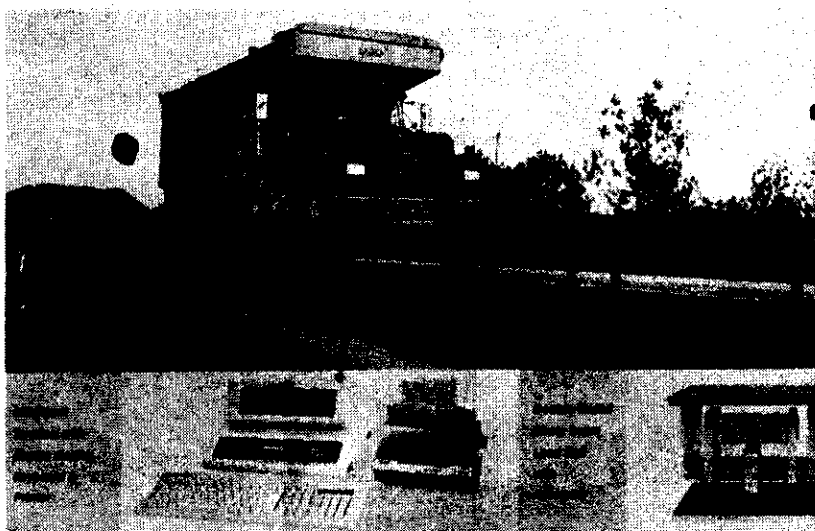
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(06)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S.O. 1796.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Weighbridge) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "WINT" and with brand name "WINTEX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Pionar Scales Industries, No. 89, Dhuleshwar Garden, C-Scheme, Jaipur-302001, Rajasthan and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/87;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Weighbridge) with a maximum capacity of 40 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 kg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(06)/2005]

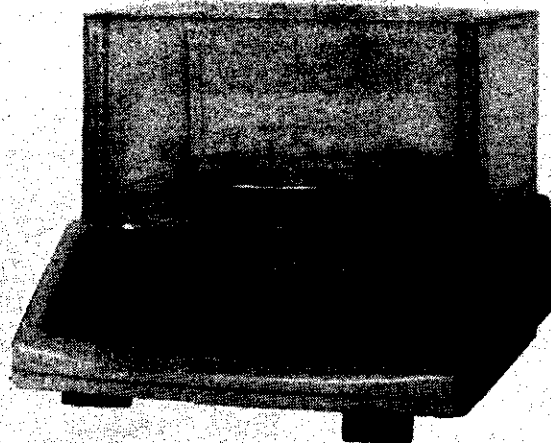
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

क्र.आ. 1797.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इंगल इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स एण्ड सिस्टम तृतीय तल, एन के वाई टावर एजनी स्केअर, वार्धा रोड, नागपुर-440015 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “टी टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “वर्टेक्स” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2005/1117 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 22 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टोपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 ग्रा. तक ‘ई’ मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के ‘ई’ मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और ‘ई’ मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डेब्ल्यू एम-21(145)/2005]

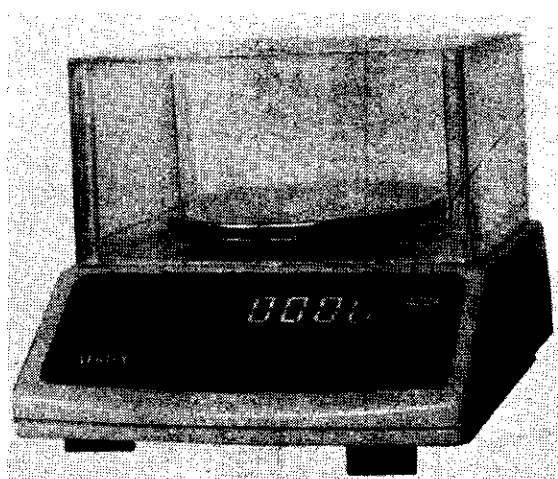
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S.O. 1797.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "TT" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "VERTEX" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Eagle Instruments & Systems, 3rd Floor N.K.Y. Towers, Ajani Square, Wardha Road, Nagpur-440 015 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/1117;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 22 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1 mg. to 50 mg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(145)/2005]

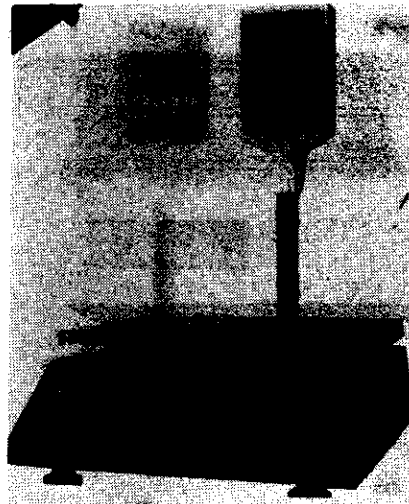
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1798—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह सन्धान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सैकों प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ईगल इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स एण्ड सिस्टम तृतीय तल, एन के वाई टावर एजनी स्केअर, वार्धा रोड, नागपुर-440015 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "टी टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "वर्टेक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2005/1118 सम्पुर्णित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(145)/2005]

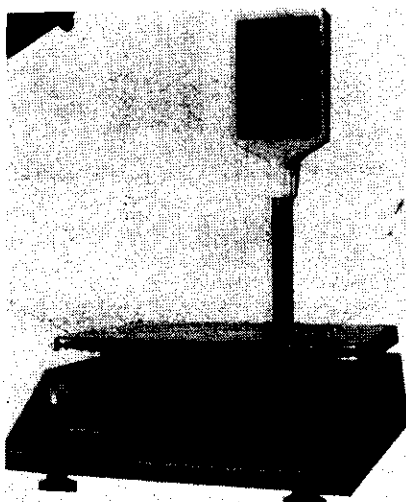
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S.O. 1798.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "GS" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "VERTEX" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Eagle Instruments & Systems, 3rd Floor N.K.Y. Towers, Ajani Square, Wardha Road, Nagpur-440 015 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/1118;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicate the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(145)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

का.अ. 1799.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई अंकुश देखें) वाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा वाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संतुष्टि है कि लगभग प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रस्तुत समितियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ईगल इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स एण्ड सिस्टम प्राईवेट लिमिटेड, एन के आई टावर एजन्सी स्केअर, चार्ज रोड, जामपुर-440 015 द्वारा विनिर्मित न्यूनतम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पी एस" मृच्छला के अंकक सूक्ष्म सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फॉर्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "वर्टेक्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/69/2005/1119 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टायिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्ध भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रस्तुत समितियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत इसी विनिर्माण द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, विनियम के अनुसार और उसी समझौते से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी मृच्छला के जैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यप्रणाली के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 के 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्र. से 5000 कि.ग्र. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1 x 10⁻⁵, 2 x 10⁻⁵ या 5 x 10⁻⁵ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के संयोजन हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-21(145)/2005]

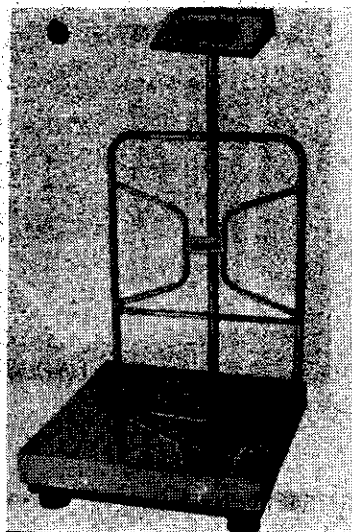
पी. ए. कुम्भारगुडि, निदेशक, विधिक माप विभाग

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S.O. 1799.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of self indicating non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "PS" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "VERTEX" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Eagle Instruments & Systems, 3rd Floor N.K.Y. Towers, Ajani Square, Wardha Road, Nagpur-440 015 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/1119;

The said Model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternat current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(145)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1800.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटीसी मैनुफैक्चर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जी टी रोड, लुंगियाना लुधियाना-141420 पंजाब द्वारा निर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग-III वाले "जीकेएन एसटीआर" शृंखला स्टील टेप फीता के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जीकेएन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/05/990 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल स्टील का एक फीता है जिसकी लम्बाई 30 मीटर है और इस पर 1 मि.मी. का यथार्थता वर्ग III का अंशांकन किया गया है। इस फीते की चौड़ाई 12.70 मि.मी. और मोटाई 16 मि.मी. है। इस फीते का बेस रंग पीला है और इस पर प्रत्येक मिली मीटर पर काले रंग से तथा प्रत्येक 1. से. मीटर पर लाल रंग से अंशांकन किया गया है। इसी यथार्थता के अन्य फीते जिनकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 0.5 मीटर, 1 मीटर, 1.5 मीटर, 2 मीटर, 3 मीटर, 4 मीटर, और 5 मीटर अथवा 5 मीटर के गुणजों में हों इसमें शामिल होंगे।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम -21(208)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S.O. 1800.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of steel tape measure of “GKN STR” series, accuracy class-III and with brand name “GKN” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s APT Manufacturers Private Limited, G.T. Road, Lugiana, Ludhiana-141 420, Punjab and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/990;



The said Model is a flexible steel tape measure of length 30m with 1mm graduation belonging to accuracy class-III. The tape has a width of 12.70 mm and thickness of 0.16 mm. The base colour is yellow, marking of every graduation in mm is black and red at every 10cm. The other range of the same accuracy and maximum length of the tapes are 0.5m, 1m, 1.5m, 2m 3m, 4m and 5m or in multiples of 5m may also covered.

[F. No. WM-21(208)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1801.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटीपी मैनुफैक्चर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जी टी रोड, लुंगियाना लुधियाना-141420 पंजाब द्वारा निर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग-II वाले "जीकेएन एसटीएम" शृंखला स्टील टेप फीता के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जीकेएन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/05/991 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल स्टील का एक फीता है जिसकी लम्बाई 5 मीटर है और इस पर 1 मि.मी. का यथार्थता वर्ग II का अंशांकन किया गया है। इस फीते की चौड़ाई 18.74 मि.मी. और मोटाई 0.18 मि.मी. है। इस फीते का बेस रंग सफेद है और इस पर प्रत्येक मिली मीटर पर काले रंग से तथा प्रत्येक 10 सें. मीटर पर लाल रंग से अंशांकन किया गया है। इसी यथार्थता के अन्य फीते जिनकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 0.5 मीटर, 1 मीटर, 1.5 मीटर, 2 मीटर, 3 मीटर 4 मीटर और 5 मीटर अथवा 5 मीटर हों इसमें शामिल होंगे।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(208)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S.O. 1801.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of steel tape measure of “GKN STR” series, accuracy class-II and with brand name “GKN” (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. APT Manufacturers Private Limited, G.T. Road, Ludhiana-141 420, Punjab, and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/991;



The said Model is a flexible steel tape measure of length 5 m with 1mm graduation belonging to accuracy class-II. The tape has a width of 18.74 mm and thickness of 0.18 mm. The base colour is white, marking of every graduation in mm is black and red at every 10 cm. The other range of the same accuracy and maximum length of the tapes are 0.5m, 1m, 1.5 m, 2 m 3 m, 4 m and 5 m and 5 m may also be covered.

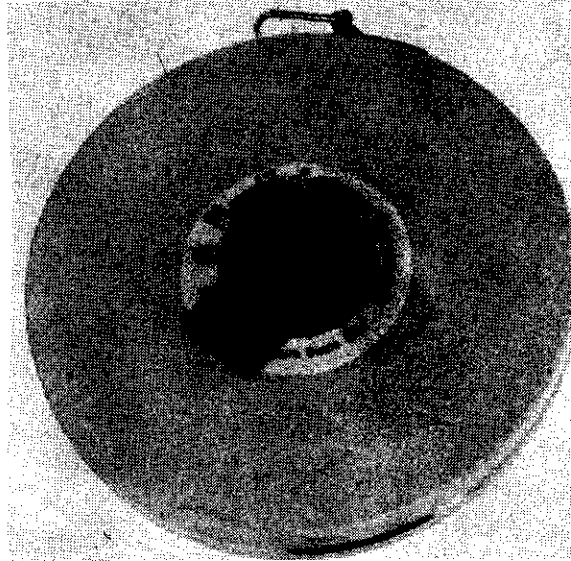
[F. No. WM-21(208)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

का० आ०. 1802.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति में) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटीपी मैनुफैक्चर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जी. टी. रोड, लुगियाना, लुधियाना-141420 पंजाब द्वारा निर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग-III वाले "जीकेएन एफजीटी" शृंखला प्लास्टिक टेप फीता (फाइबर ग्लास टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जीकेएन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/992 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है ;



उक्त मॉडल प्लास्टिक का एक फीता है (फाइबर ग्लास टाइप) जिसकी लम्बाई 50 मीटर है और इस पर 2 मि.मी. का यथार्थता वर्ग III का अंशांकन किया गया है। इस फीते की चौड़ाई 13 मि.मी. और मोटाई 0.48 मि.मी. है। इस फीते का बेस रंग सफेद है और इस पर प्रत्येक मिलीमीटर पर काले रंग से तथा प्रत्येक मीटर पर लाल रंग से अंशांकन किया गया है। इसी यथार्थता के अन्य फीते जिनकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 0.5 मीटर, 1 मीटर, 1.5 मीटर, 2 मीटर, 3 मीटर, 4 मीटर और 5 मीटर अथवा 5 मीटर के गुणजों में हों इसमें शामिल होंगे।

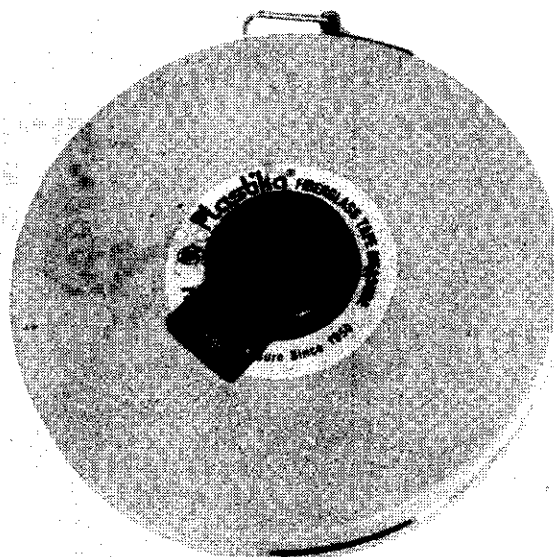
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(208)/2005]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S.O. 1802.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of plastic tape measure (Fibre glass type) of "GKN FGT" series, accuracy class-III and with brand name "GKN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. APT Manufacturers Private Limited, G.T. Road, Lugiana, Ludhiana-141420, Punjab and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/992;



The said model is a flexible plastic tape measure (Fibre glass type) of length 50 m with 2 mm graduation belonging to accuracy class-III. The tape has a width of 13 mm and thickness of 0.48 mm. The base colour is white, marking of every graduation in mm is black and red at every metre. The other range of the same accuracy and maximum length of the tapes are 0.5 m, 1 m, 1.5 m, 2 m, 3 m, 4 m and 5 m or in multiples of 5 m may also covered.

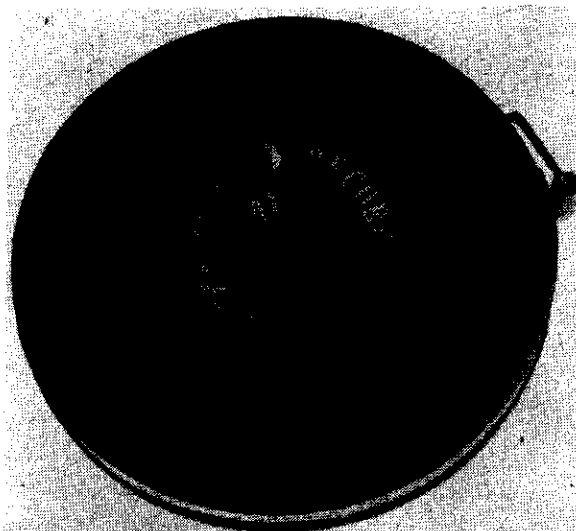
[F. No. WM-21(208)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

क्र० आ०. 1803.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एटीपी मैनुफैक्चर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जी टी रोड, लुंगियाना, लुधियाना-141420 पंजाब द्वारा निर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग-III वाले "जीकेएन एम डब्ल्यू टी" म्यूखला प्लास्टिक टेप फीता (मेटल वायर टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जीकेएन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/993 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल प्लास्टिक का एक फीता है (मेटल वायर टाइप) जिसकी लम्बाई 30 मीटर है और इस पर 1 मि.मी. का यथार्थता वर्ग III का अंशांकन किया गया है। इस फीते की चौड़ाई 13.92 मि.मी. और मोटाई 0.6 मि.मी. है। इस फीते का बेस रंग नारंगी है और इस पर प्रत्येक सें.मी. पर काले रंग से तथा प्रत्येक मीटर पर लाल रंग से अंशांकन किया गया है। इसी यथार्थता के अन्य फीते जिनकी अधिकतम लम्बाई 0.5 मीटर, 1 मीटर, 1.5 मीटर, 2 मीटर, 3 मीटर, 4 मीटर और 5 मीटर अथवा 5 मीटर के गुणजों में हों इसमें शामिल होंगे।

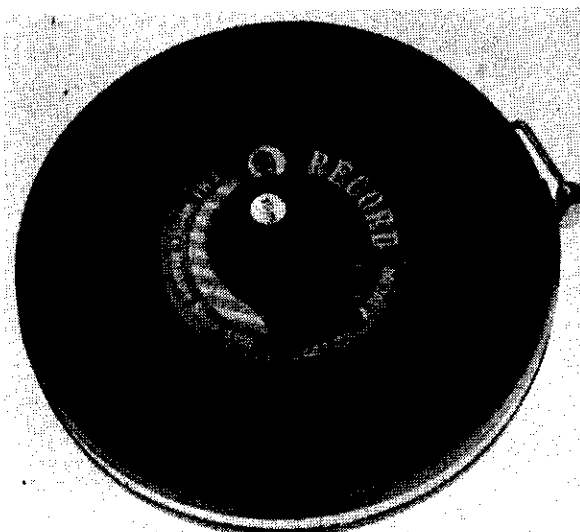
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(208)/2005]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S.O. 1803.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of plastic tape measure (Metal wire type) of "GKN MWT" series, accuracy class-III and with brand name "GKN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s APT Manufacturers Private Limited, G.T. Road, Lugiana, Ludhiana-141420, Punjab and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/993;



The said model is a flexible plastic tape measure (Metal wire type) of length 30 m with 1 cm graduation belonging to accuracy class-III. The tape has a width of 13.92 mm and thickness of 0.6 mm. The base colour is orange, marking of every graduation in cm is black and red at every metre. The other range of the same accuracy and maximum length of the tapes are 0.5 m, 1 m, 1.5 m, 2 m, 3 m, 4 m and 5 m or in multiples of 5 m may also covered.

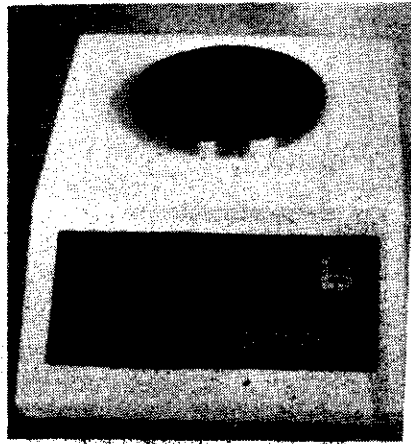
[F. No. WM-21(208)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 अप्रैल, 2006

का० आ०. 1804.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स परफेक्ट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, 14/2, लिटिल फ्लावर स्ट्रीट, बालाजी नगर, तिरुपरनकुंदरम, मदुरई-625005 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "इ जी टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्त्रचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इ जी टैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/1072 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्त्रचालित (टेबल टाप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा/उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही बैंक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(229)/2005]

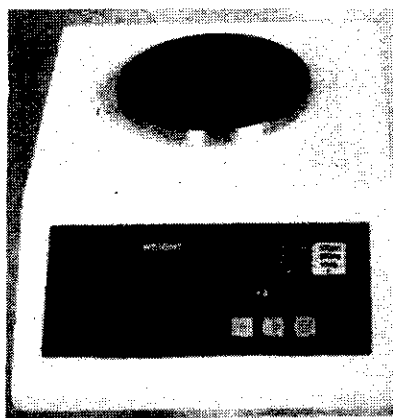
पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th April, 2006

S.O. 1804.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "ETJ" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ESAY TECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Perfect Electronics, 14/2, Little Flower Street, Balaji Nagar, Thiruparankundram, Madurai-625005 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/1072;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(229)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 अप्रैल, 2006

का० आ०. 1805.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह सम्मति हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स परफेक्ट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, 14/2, लिटिल फ्लावर स्ट्रीट, बालाजी नगर, तिरुपरनकुंदरम, मदुरई-625005 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ई टी टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इ जी टैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/1073 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को मुद्रांकित करने के अतिरिक्त कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

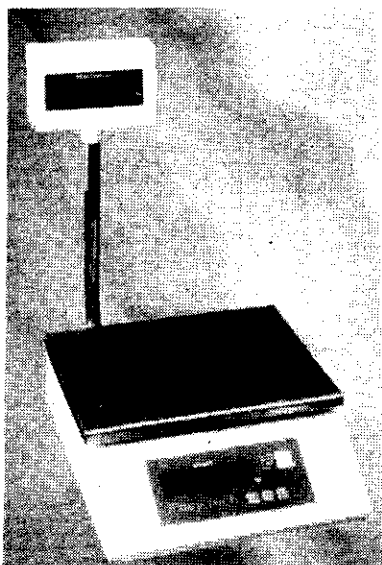
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(229)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th April, 2006

S.O. 1805.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "ETT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ESAY TECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Perfect Electronics, 14/2, Little Flower Street, Balaji Nagar, Thiruparankundram, Madurai-625005 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/1073;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

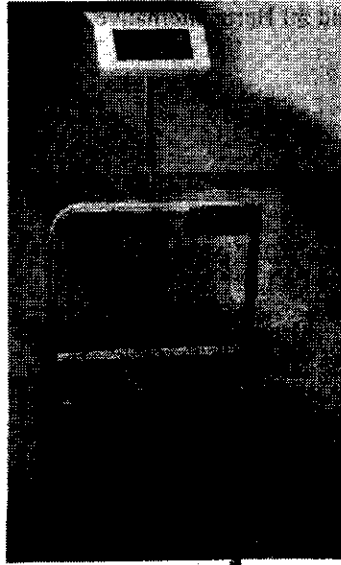
[F. No. WM-21(229)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 अप्रैल, 2006

का० आ०. 1806.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स परफेक्ट इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स, 14/2, लिटिल फ्लावर स्ट्रीट, बालाजी नगर, तिरुपरनकुंदरम, मदुरई-625005 द्वारा निर्मित मध्य यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ई टी पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इ जी टैक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/1074 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

औइ, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(229)/2005]

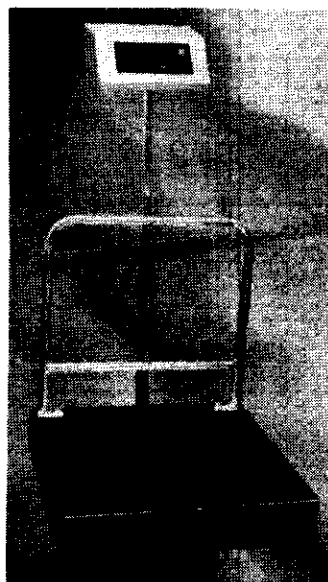
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th April, 2006

S.O. 1806.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of self indicating, non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instruments with digital indication of "ETP" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ESAY TECH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Perfect Electronics, 14/2, Little Flower Street, Balaji Nagar, Thiruparankundram, Madurai-625005 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/1074;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

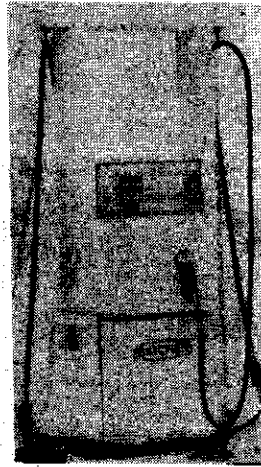
[F. No. WM-21(229)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 18 अप्रैल, 2006

क्र० आ०. 1807.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, मेशनल स्टैंडर्ड कमिशन 12, लेवानपार्क रोड, नार्थ रेबडे, एन एस डब्ल्यू आस्ट्रेलिया द्वारा मॉडल के अनुमोदन के प्रमाण-पत्र के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल सार्थकता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स डी जे बेटवेन पी टी वाई लिमिटेड, 2-6 रंगालान रोड, एयूबर्न एन एस डब्ल्यू 2144 आस्ट्रेलिया द्वारा निर्मित सी 2000-डीसीई-पीए एलपीजी और सी 2000-डीसीई-पीए एलपीजी (दोनों) शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित 'मोटर वाहनों के लिए एल पी जी फ्यूल डिस्पेंसर' जिसे भारत में कोई परिवर्तन/परिवर्धन किए बिना मैसर्स लारसेन एण्ड ट्र्यूबो लिमिटेड, पेट्रोलियम डिस्ट्रिब्यूटिंग पम्प एण्ड सिस्टम, फोर्बार्ड वर्क्स (वेस्ट) साकी विहार, अंधेरी (ईस्ट), मुंबई-400072 महाराष्ट्र को बेचा गया है के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "बेटवेन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन क्रि. आई एन डी/13/05/407 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल मोटर वाहनों के लिए एल पी जी ईंधन डिस्पेंसर का एक मॉडल है जो मीटर से होकर गुजरने वाली एल पी जी की मात्रा, आयतन, मूल्य गणना, तापमान सही करने और अंकक सूचन के लिए उपयुक्त है। इस मॉडल में प्री-सेट डिलीवरी की भी सुविधा है। इस इलेक्ट्रॉनिक मीटर को ओ आई एम एल आर 117 की विशेषियों के अनुसार जांचा गया है।

मॉडल की तकनीकी विशेषताएं (कृपया उपर्युक्त आकृति देखें) निम्न प्रकार हैं :

प्रवाह की अधिकतम गति	60 लीटर/प्रति मिनट
प्रवाह की न्यूनतम गति	10 लीटर/प्रति मिनट
निष्पादन दबाव रेंज	200 के पी ए से अधिक
न्यूनतम डिलीवरी	2 लीटर
परिवेशी तापमान रेंज	25° सेंटीग्रेड से 55° सेंटीग्रेड तक
एलपीजी घनत्व संसूचन रेंज	505 केजी/एम ³ से 570 केजी/एम ³ (15° सेंटीग्रेड पर)
अधिकतम मात्रा	999.99 लीटर
लघुतम ईकाई	10 मिली लीटर
यूनिट (ईकाई) दर	999.9 रुपये
कुल मूल्य	999.99 रुपये
पर्यावरण वर्ग	सी
यथार्थता वर्ग	1.0

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्ध भी किया जाएगा।

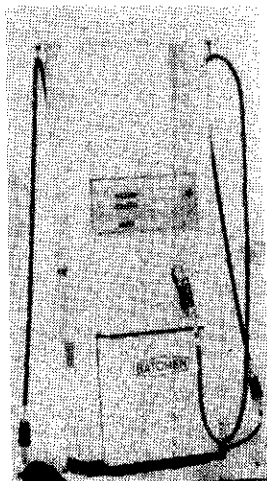
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(29)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 18th April, 2006

S.O. 1807.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it along with the model approval certificate issued by the National Standards Commission, 12 Lyonpark Road, North Ryde NSW, Australia is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby approves, issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of the “LPG Fuel Dispenser for Motor Vehicles” with digital display of series ‘C2000-DCE-PA LPG and C2000-DCE-PA LPG dual (twin)’ and with brand name “Batchen” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. D J Batchen Pty Ltd., 2-6 Ragalan Road, Auburn NSW 2144, Australia and sold in India without any alteration and additions by M/s. Larsen & Toubro Limited, Petroleum Dispensing Pumps & System, Powai Works (West), Sakivihar Road, Andheri (East), Mumbai-400072, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/05/407;



The said model is a LPG Fuel Dispenser for Motor Vehicles and is suitable for volume and price calculation, temperature correction and indication of quantities of LPG passing through a meter. The said model is also having facility for pre-set delivery. The said electronic meter has been tested according to the OIML R117 specification.

The technical features of the model (See the figure given above) are as follows :

Maximum flow rate	: 60 litres/minute
Minimum flow rate	: 10 litres/minute
Operating Pressure range	: above 200kPa
Minimum Delivery	: 2 litres
Ambient Temperature range	: 25° C to 55°C
LPG density detection range	: 505 kg/m ³ to 570kg/m ³ (at 15°C)
Max Volume	: 999.99 Litre
Smallest Division	: 10ml
Unit Price	: Rs. 999.9
Total Price	: Rs. 999.99
Environmental Class	: C
Accuracy Class	: 1.0

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

[F. No. WM-21(29)/2005]

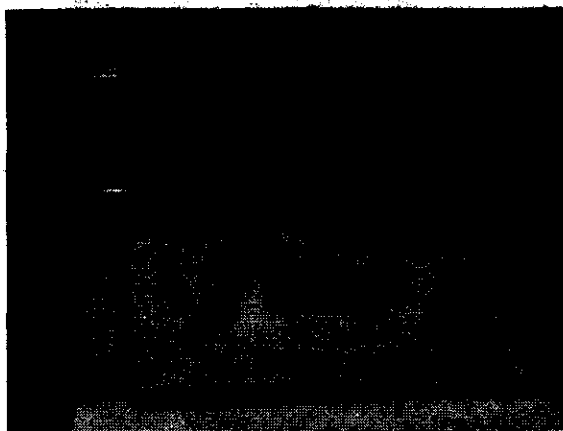
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 अप्रैल, 2006

का० आ०. 1808.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पार्थ एन्टरप्राइजेज, डी-13/123-124, सेक्टर-7, रोहिणी, नई दिल्ली-110085 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "पी ई टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "माइको" है (जिसमें इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/174 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश तोलन उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्ध किंथा जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" भाग के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" भाग के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(21)/2006]

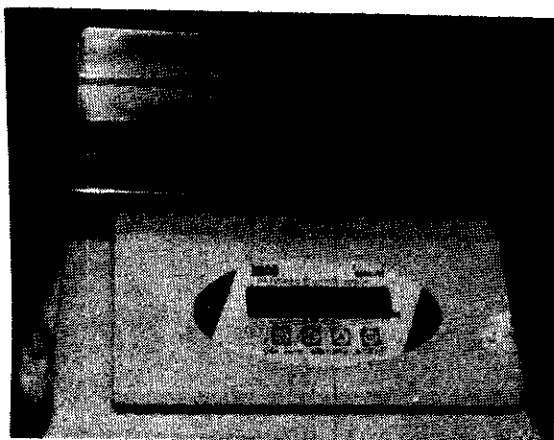
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th April, 2006

S.O. 1808.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of "PET" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "MICO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Parth Enterprises, D-13/123-124, Sector-7, Rohini, New Delhi-110085 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/174;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 20 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5,000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

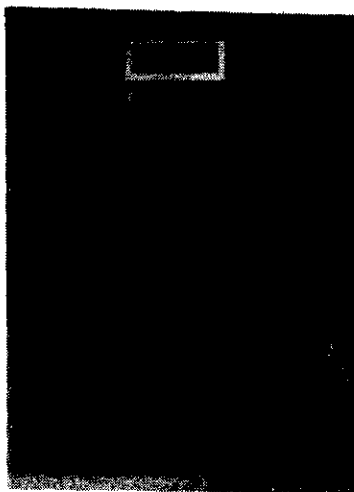
[F. No. WM-21(21)/2006]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 अप्रैल, 2006

का० आ०. 1809.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स पार्थ एन्टरप्राइजेज, डी-13/123-124, सेक्टर-7, रोहिणी, नई दिल्ली-110085 द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "पी ई पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "माइको" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/175 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्र. है। स्थापन मापमान अन्तराल 100 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्र. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में स्थापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्र. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्र. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान के लिए 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(21)/2006]

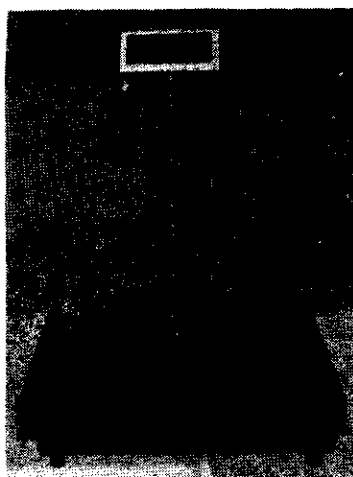
पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th April, 2006

S.O. 1809.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic, (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of “PEP” series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name “MICO” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Parth Enterprises, D-13/123-124, Sector 7, Rohini, New Delhi-110085 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/175;

The said model (See the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. and upto 5000 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ‘e’ value of 5 g. or more and ‘e’ value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

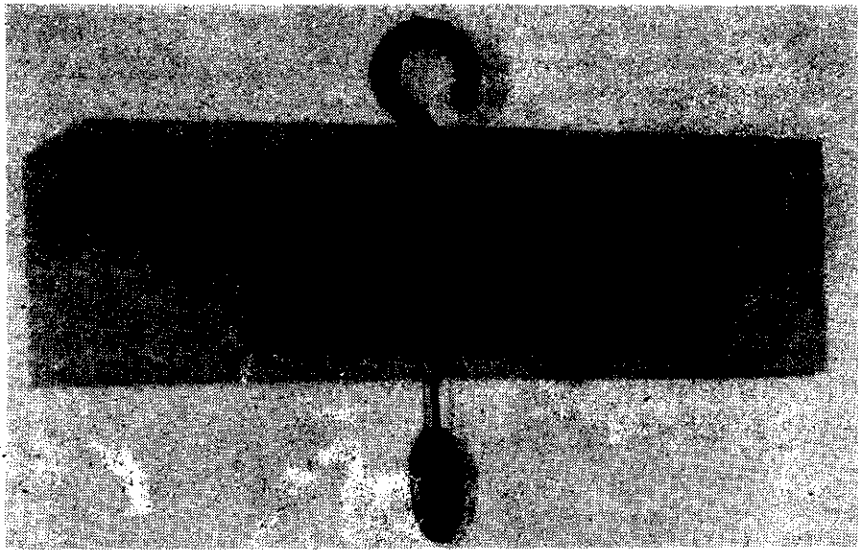
[F. No. WM-21(21)/2006]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 अप्रैल, 2006

फा० आ० 1810.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगभग प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ईगल डिजिटल स्केल्स, तृतीय तल, एन के वाय, टावर, अजानी स्कवायर, वर्धा रोड, नगपुर-440015, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए एच 300" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (लटकन प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ए आई डब्ल्यू ए" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/559 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित (लटकन प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि. ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्र. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवयकलमात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रमाण है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यप्रदर्शन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्र. या उससे अधिक के "ई" खल के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल मापमान (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्र. से अधिक और 1000 कि.ग्र. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान के लिए 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

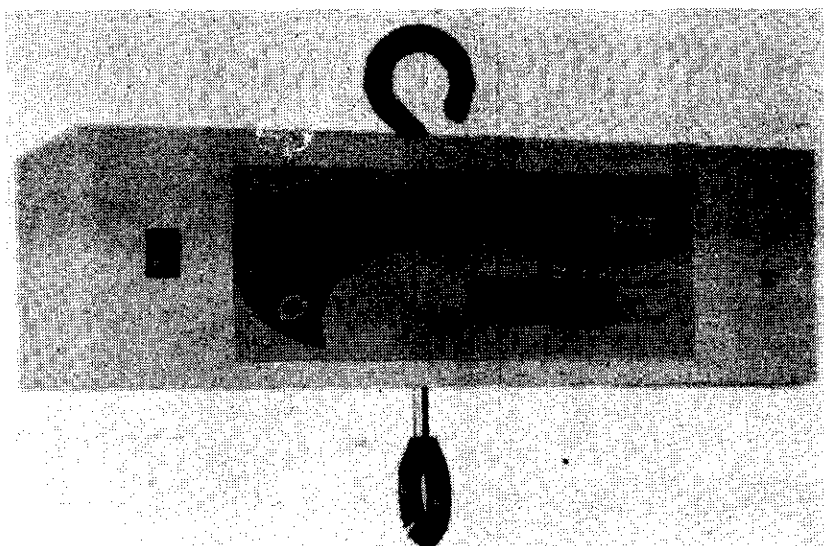
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(85)/2004]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th April, 2006

S.O. 1810.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging type) with digital indication of "AH300" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "AIWA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Eagle Digital Scales, 3rd Floor, N.K.Y. Tower, Ajani Square, Wardha Road, Nagpur-440015, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/559;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging type) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 1000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(85)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 अप्रैल, 2006

का० आ०. 1811.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ईगल डिजिटल स्केल्स, तृतीय तल, एन के बाय, टावर, अजानी स्कवायर, वर्धा रोड, नागपुर-440015 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए सी के टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म मशीन के लिए संपरिवर्तन उपकरण) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ए आई डब्ल्यू ए" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/538 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल -एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म मशीन के लिए संपरिवर्तन उपकरण) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्र. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टायिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्र. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्र. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्र. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान के लिए 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(85)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th April, 2006

S.O. 1811.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instruments (Conversion kit for Platform machine) with digital indication of "ACK1T" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "AIWA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Eagle Digital Scales, 3rd Floor, N.K.Y. Tower, Ajani Square, Wardha Road, Nagpur-440015, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/558;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Conversion kit for Platform machine) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

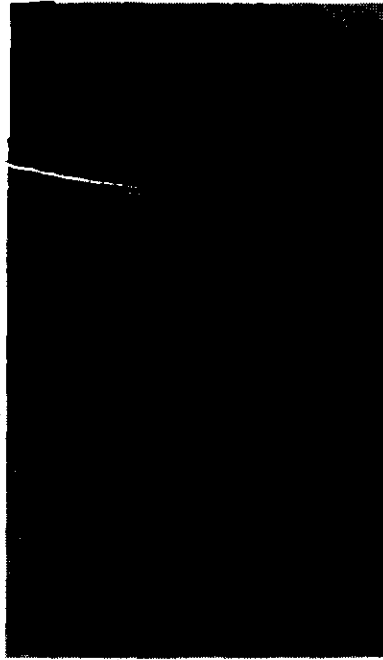
[F. No. WM-21(85)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 अप्रैल, 2006

का० आ०. 1812.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित अधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ईगल डिजिटल स्केल्स, तृतीय तल, एन के वाय, टावर, अजीनी स्कवायर, वर्धा रोड, नागपुर-440015 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ए पी 1 टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ए आई डब्ल्यू ए" है (जिसमें इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/557 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्राम और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2.5 कि.ग्र. है। स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 50 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (ब्लू ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। क्रमकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मॉड, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्र. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्र. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्र. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान के लिए 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक वा शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(85)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th April, 2006

S.O. 1812.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instruments (Platform type) with digital indication of "AP1T" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "AIWA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Eagle Digital Scales, 3rd Floor, N.K.Y. Tower, Ajani Square, Wardha Road, Nagpur-440015, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/557;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2.5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and upto 5000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(85)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 20 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1813.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ईगल डिजीटल स्केल्स, तृतीय तल, एन के वाय, टावर, अजानी स्कवायर, वर्धा रोड, नागपुर-440015 महाराष्ट्र द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "ए पी। टी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "ए आई डब्ल्यू ए" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/05/556 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्राकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. के अधिक और 50000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

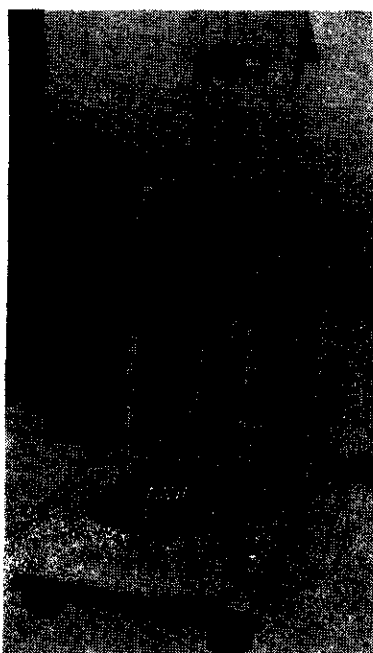
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(85)/2004]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 20th April, 2006

S.O. 1813.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instruments (Platform type) with digital indication of "APIT" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "AIWA" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Eagle Digital Scales, 3rd Floor, N.K.Y. Tower, Ajani Square, Wardha Road, Nagpur-440015, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/556;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

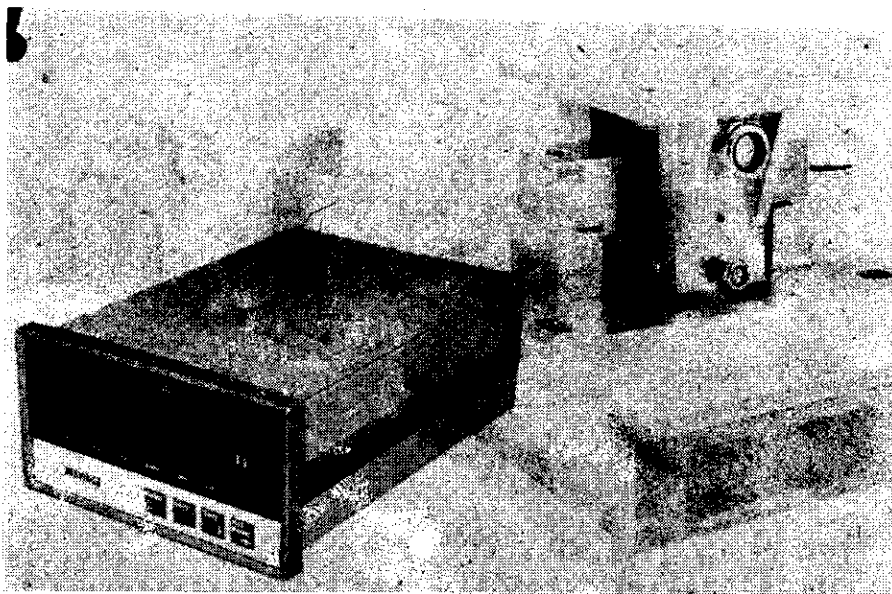
[F. No. WM-21(85)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1814.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बिजरबा इण्डिया प्रा. लि., संख्या 27, एकड प्रताप कोठारी कम्पाउण्ड नं. 3, विकुबी नी वाडी के सामने, मनपाडा, अणे (पश्चिम), -400610, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “डब्ल्यूबीएसबी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “बिजरबा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2006/219 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 24000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 10 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा और मॉडल को इसके सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वर्किंग सिद्धान्त आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 टन से अधिक और 50 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

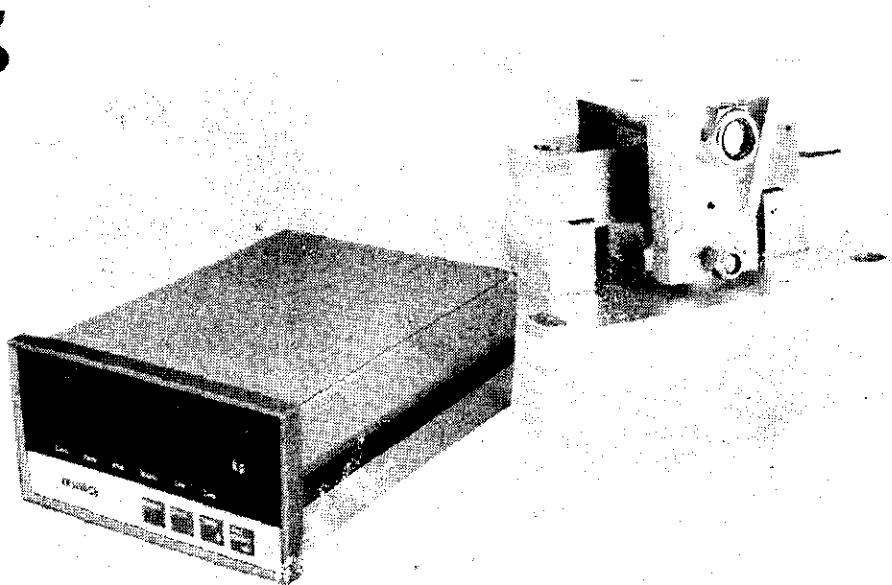
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(341)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th April, 2006

S.O. 1814.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instruments with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series 'WBSB' and with brand name "BIZERBA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Bizerba India Pvt Ltd, No. 27, Acres Pratap Kothari Compound No. 3, Opp. Tikuji Ni Wadi, Manpada, Thane (W)-400610, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/219;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 24000kg and minimum capacity of 200kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5tonne and up to 50tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

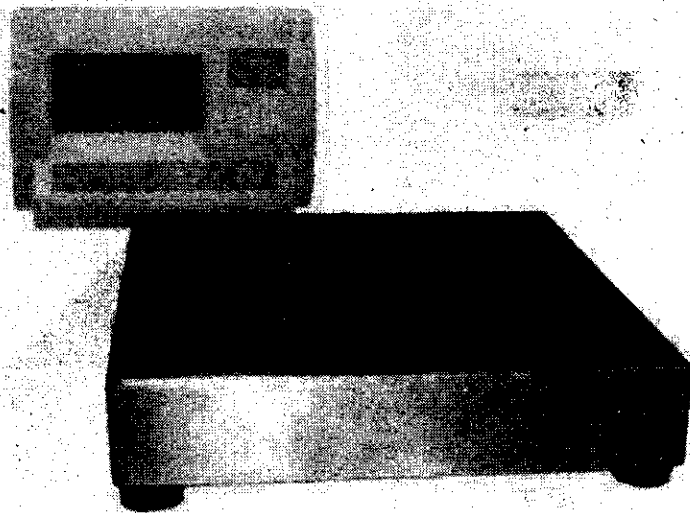
[F. No. WM-21(341)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1815.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बिजरबा इण्डिया प्रा. लि., संख्या 27, एकड प्रताप कोठारी कम्पाउण्ड नं. 3, तिकुजी नी वाडी के सामने, मनपाडा, ठाणे (पश्चिम), -400 610, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "बी जेड-पी एल टी" भुंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "बिजरबा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/218 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। स्थापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 200 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयबुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयबुलन प्रमाण है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैमिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को इसके सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वकिंग सिद्धान्त आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी भुंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

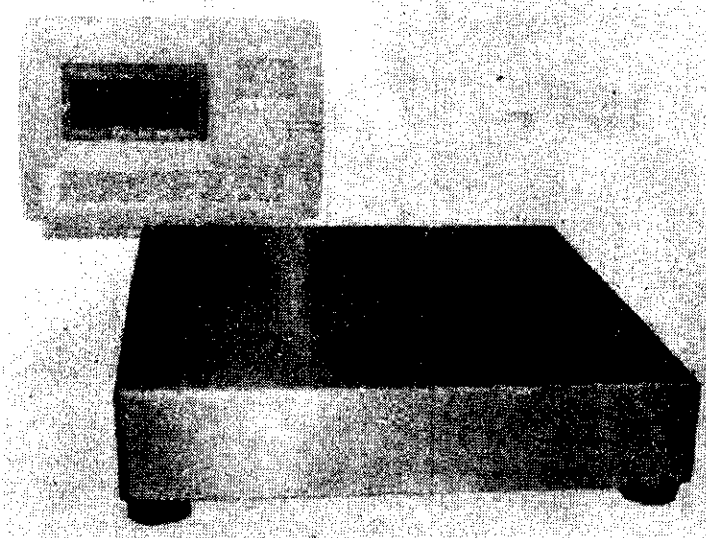
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(341)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th April, 2006

S.O. 1815.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series 'BZ-PLT' and with brand name "BIZERBA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Bizerba India Pvt Ltd, No. 27, Acres Pratap kothari Compound No. 3, Opp. Tikuji Ni Wadi, Manpada, Thane (W)-400 610, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/218;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

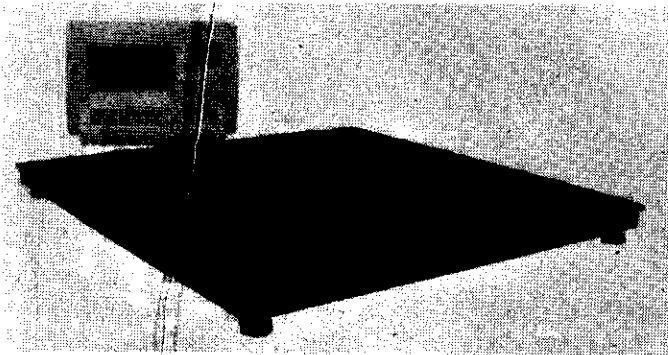
[F. No. WM-21(341)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 26 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1816.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बिजरबा इण्डिया प्रा. लि., संख्या 27, एकड प्रताप कोठारी कम्पाउण्ड नं. 3, तिकुजी नी वाडी के सामने, मनपाडा, ठाणे (पश्चिम), -400610, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “बी जेड (टी)” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “बिजरबा” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2006/217 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को इसके सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वकिंग सिद्धान्त आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(341)/2005]

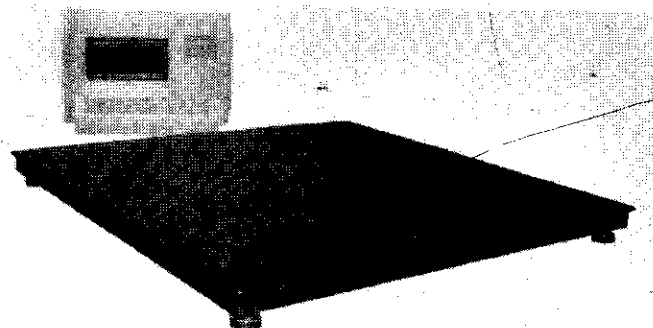
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 26th April, 2006

S.O. 1816.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series 'BZ(T)' and with brand name "BIZERBA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Bizerba India Pvt Ltd, No. 27, Acres Pratap Kothari Compound No. 3, Opp. Tikuji Ni Wadi, manpada, Thane (W)-400 610, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/217;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table-top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(341)/2005]

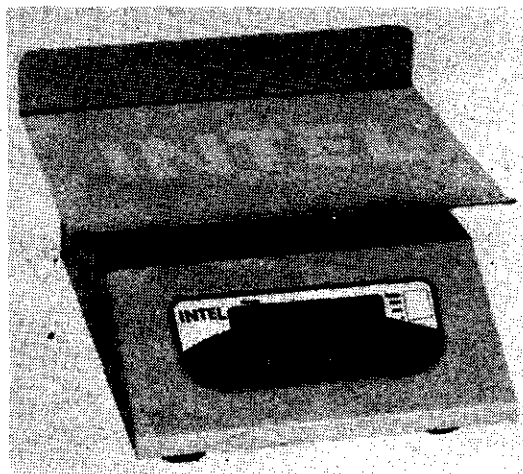
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1817.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इन्टेल स्केल्स एंड सिस्टम्स, आर जेड-1110/1, गली नं. 9, साध नगर, पालम कालोनी, दिल्ली-45 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “आई एच टी टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचना सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “इन्टेल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2005/980 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सोलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 5,000 तक रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(250)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st April, 2006

S.O. 1817.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use, and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of 'IHTT' series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name "INTEL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Intel Scales & Systems, RZ-1110/1, Gali No. 9, Sadh Nagar, Palam Colony, New Delhi-45 and which is assigned the Approval mark IND/09/2005/980;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply;



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1 mg to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(250)/2005]

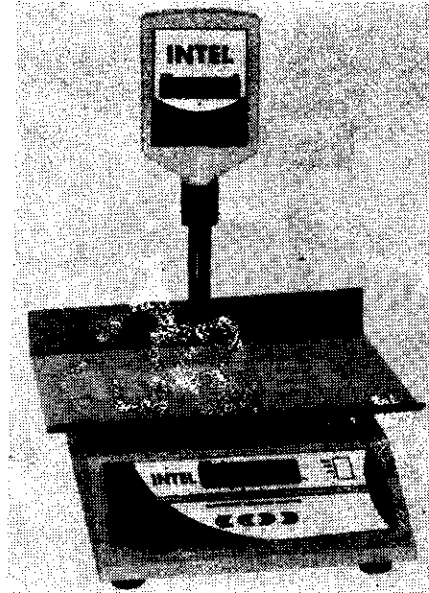
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1818.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इन्टेल स्केल्स एंड सिस्टम्स, आर जेड-1110/1, गली नं. 9, साध नगर, पालम कालोनी, दिल्ली-45 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “आई एल टी टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “इन्टेल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/981 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(250)/2005]

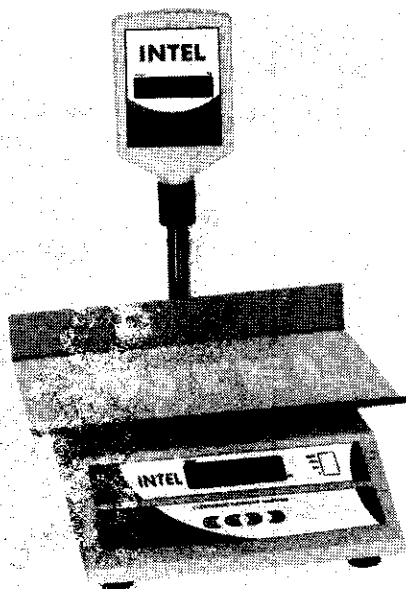
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st April, 2006

S.O. 1818.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of 'ILTT' series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "INTEL" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Intel Scales & Systems, RZ-1110/1, Gali No. 9, Sadh Nagar, Palam Colony, New Delhi-45 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/981;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 20 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(250)/2005]

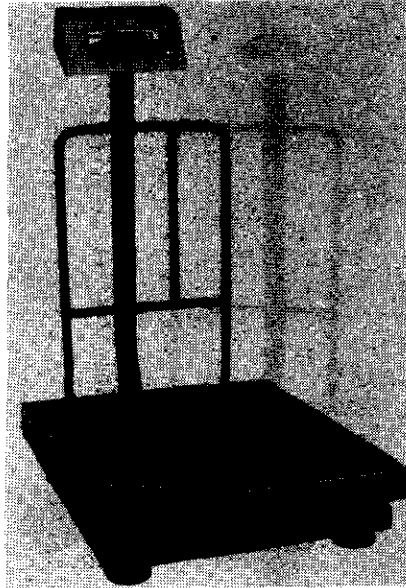
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1819.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संपादना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इन्टेल स्केल्स एंड सिस्टम्स, आर जेड-1110/1, गली नं. 9, साध नगर, पालम कालोनी, दिल्ली-45 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "आई एच पी एफ" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इन्टेल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/982 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2200 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है। स्थापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 200 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्ध भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में स्थापन अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5,000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(250)/2005]

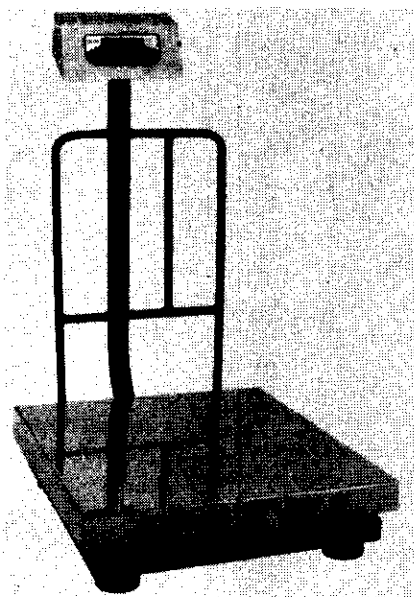
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st April, 2006

S.O. 1819.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of 'IHPF' series of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) and with brand name "INTEL" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Intel Scales & Systems, RZ-1110/1, Gali No. 9, Sadh Nagar, Palam Colony, New Delhi-45 and which is assigned the Approval mark IND/09/2005/982;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 2200 kg and minimum capacity of 10 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging above 50kg to 5,000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(250)/2005]

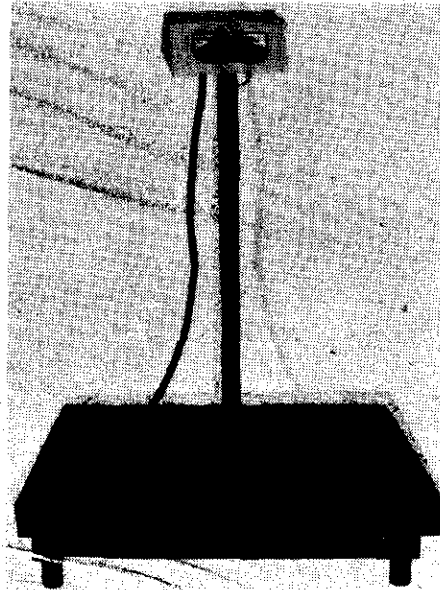
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 21 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1820.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इन्टेल स्केल्स एंड सिस्टम्स, आर जेड-1110/1, गली नं. 9, साध नगर, पालम कालोनी, दिल्ली-45 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “आई एल पी एफ” शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “इन्टेल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/983 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 200 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मॉडल, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के ‘ई’ के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(250)/2005]

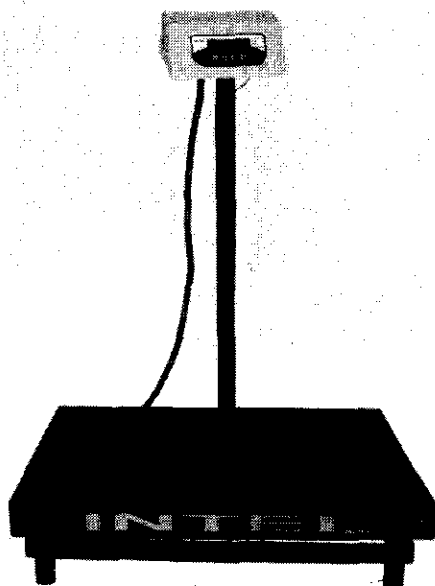
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 21st April, 2006

S.O. 1820.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of 'ILPF' series of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) and with brand name "INTEL" (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Intel Scales & Systems, RZ-1110/1, Gali No. 9, Sadh Nagar, Palam Colony, New Delhi-45 and which is assigned the Approval mark IND/09/2005/983;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 2000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(250)/2005]

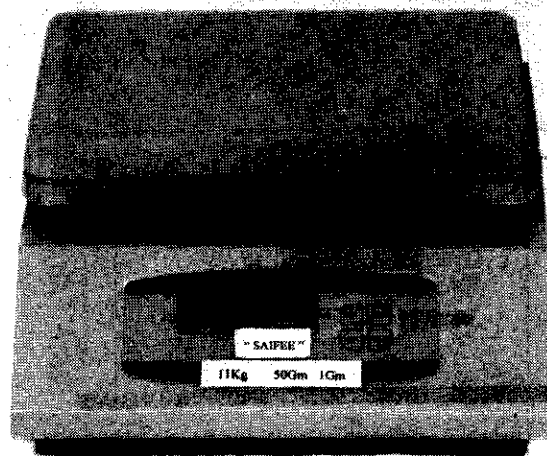
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1821.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स राजा इलैक्ट्रानिक्स, बरला कोआरहा कॉलेज रोड, शास्त्री नगर, भीलवाड़ा, राजस्थान द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एस आर टी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सैफी” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/880 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन सर्किट डायग्राम, कार्य निष्पादन, सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक ‘ई’ मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के ‘ई’ मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(237)/2005]

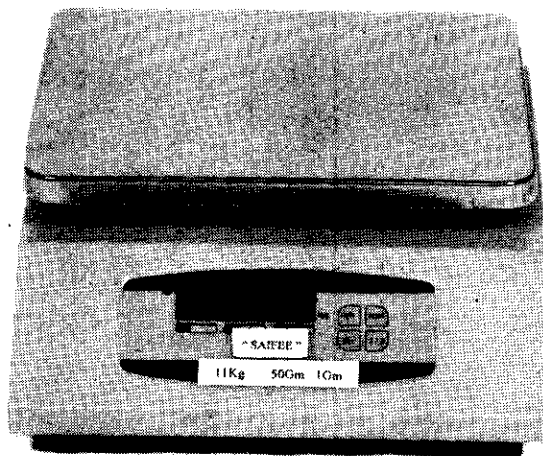
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2006

S.O. 1821.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series—SRT and with brand name “SAIFEE” (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Raja Electronics, Barla Choaraha, College Road, Shastri Nagar, Bhilwara, Rajasthan and which is assigned the Approval mark IND/09/2005/880;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 15kg. and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(237)/2005]

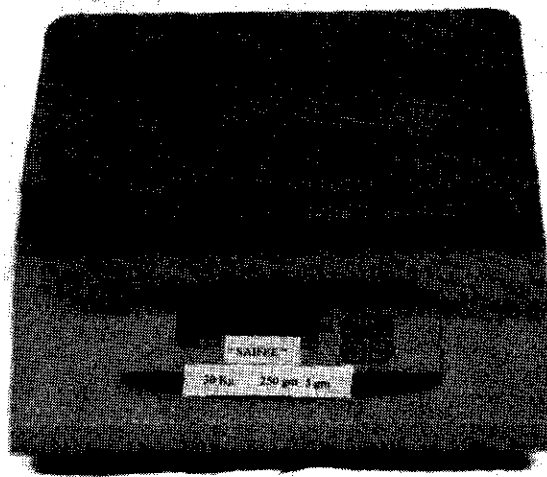
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1822.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उचित सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स राजा इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स, बरला कोआरहा कॉलेज रोड, शास्त्री नगर, भीलवाड़ा, राजस्थान द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस आर टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सैफी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/881 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन सर्किट डायग्राम, कार्य निष्पादन, सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक 'ई' मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और 'ई' मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

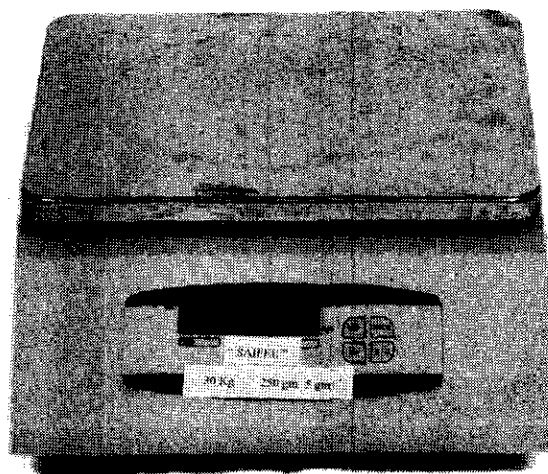
[फा सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(237)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2006

S.O. 1822.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series—SRT-2 and with brand name “SAIFEE” (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Raja Electronics, Barla Choaraha, College Road, Shastri Nagar, Bhilwara, Rajasthan and which is assigned the Approval mark IND/09/2005/881;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(237)/2005]

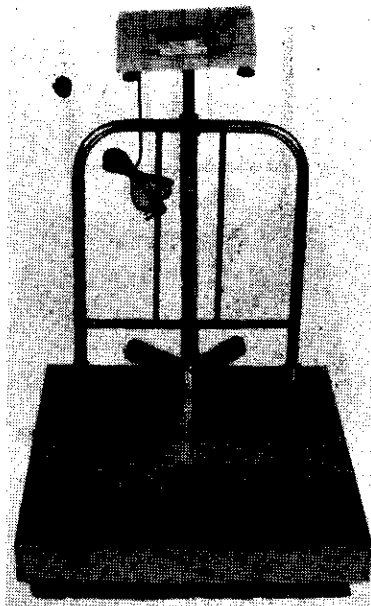
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1823.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स राजा इलैक्ट्रानिक्स, बरला कोआरहा कॉलेज रोड, शास्त्री नगर, भीलवाड़ा, राजस्थान द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एस आर पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सैफी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/882 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन सर्किट डायग्राम, कार्य निष्पादन, सिद्धान्त आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के 'ई' मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

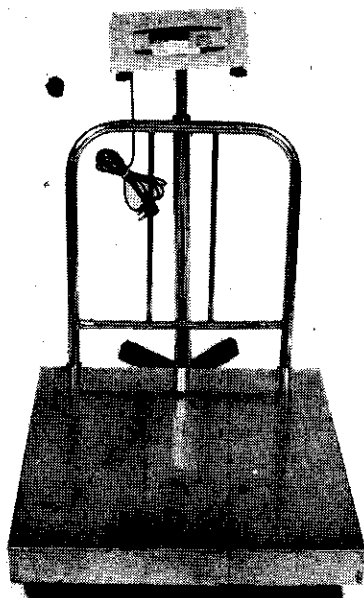
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(237)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2006

S.O. 1823.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series-SRP and with brand name "SAIFEE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Raja Electronics, Barla Choaraha, College Road, Shastri Nagar, Bhilwara, Rajasthan and which is assigned the Approval mark IND/09/05/882;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and upto 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

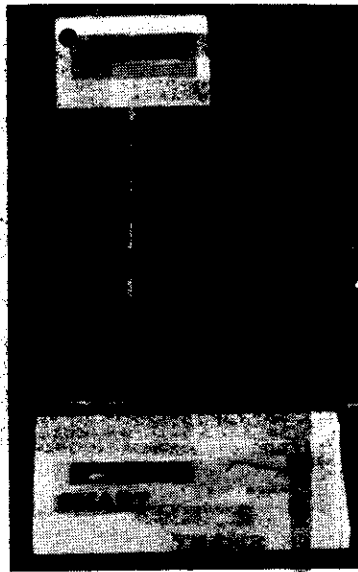
[F. No. WM-21(237)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2006

का० आ०. 1824.-केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शम्भू राम स्वरूप परिहार, गारमेट मार्केट, घण्टाघर सर्किल के पास, जोधपुर-342002, राजस्थान द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एस एम टी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्मार्ट" है (जिसमें इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/06/32 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गैज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबलटॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मिटरिंग एकक को भी सील किया जाएगा और मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट रूपरेखा, कार्यकारी सिद्धांत आदि के संबंध में बदला नहीं जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

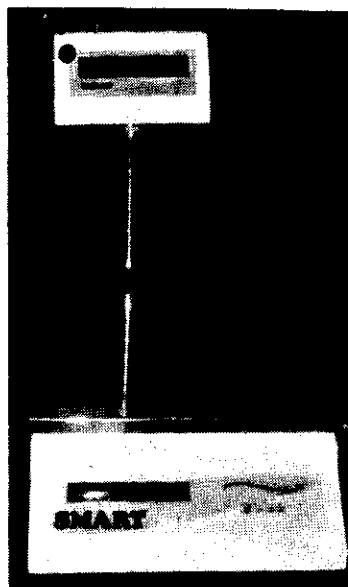
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(314)/2004]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2006

S.O. 1824.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instruments (Table top type) with digital indication of series “SMT” and of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) with brand name “SMART” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shambhuram Ramswaroop Parihar, Garment Market, Nr. Ghantaghar Circle, Jodhpur-342002, Rajasthan and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/32;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 15 kg. and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms in of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc./

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for ‘e’ value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for ‘e’ value of 100mg or more and with ‘e’ value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

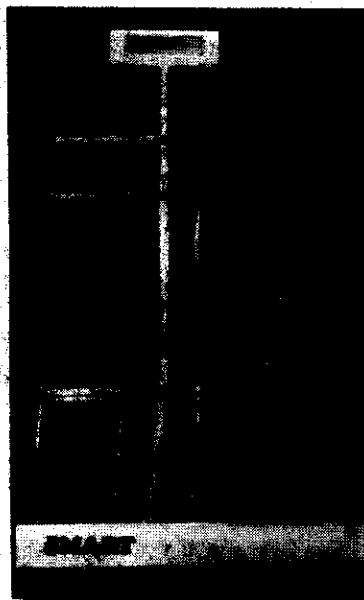
[F. No. WM-21(314)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1825.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शम्भूराम स्वरूप परिहार, गारमेट मार्केट, घण्टाघर सर्किल के पास, जोधपुर-342002, राजस्थान द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एस एम पी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, स्वसूचक अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्मार्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2006/33 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2.5 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टोपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा और मॉडल को इसके सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम वर्किंग सिद्धांत आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 1000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

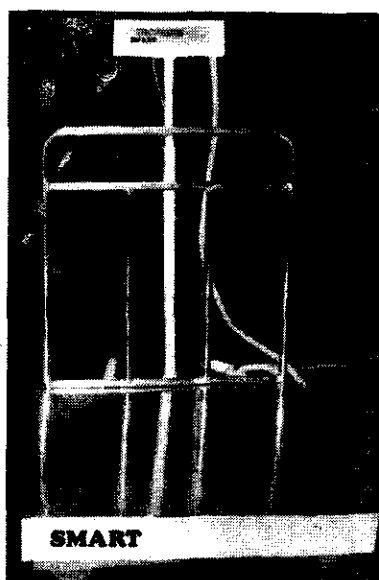
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(314)/2004]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2006

S.O. 1825.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of series "SMP" and of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) with brand name "SMART" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Shambhuram Ramswaroop Parihar, Garment Market, Near Ghantaghar Circle, Jodhpur-342002, Rajasthan and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/33.



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg. and minimum capacity of 2.5kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and Model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. upto 1000 kg, and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(314)/2004]

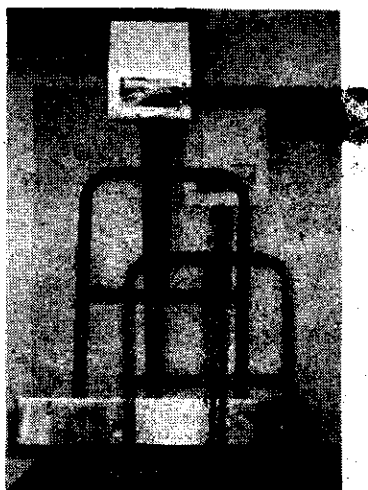
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2006

क्र.आ. 1826.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्रक्रिया से द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के बराबर यह सम्बंधित हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैक्स एक्ज्यूरेट इलेक्ट्रो सिस्टम, सर्वे संख्या 149, सगरमदुर्ग, इंदौर, गुणे-411028 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (वर्ग 1 का वर्ग-III) वाले "ए ई एस-1501" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वीकृत, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफॉर्म प्रकार) के मॉडल को, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "अल्ट्रा एक्ज्यूरेट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/06/212 समुदाशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वीकृत तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार का) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 किलो ग्रा. है। सत्यमान सामान्य अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका सतत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एलई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम वर्किंग सिद्धांत आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के वालन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन सामान्य अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक धूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(59)/2004]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

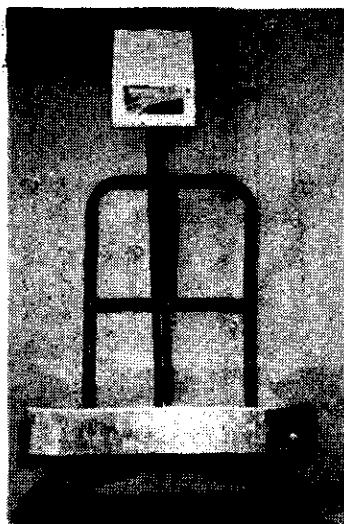
New Delhi, the 27th April, 2006

S.O. 1826.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of "AES-1501" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "ULTRA ACCURATE" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Accurate Electro Systems, Survey No. 149, Magarpatta, Hadapsar, Pune-411028 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/212;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and upto 5000 kg with the number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of the form 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(59)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2006

सर. अ. 1827.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह संज्ञाप्त हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) वाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा वाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबन्धों के अनुरूप है और इस कदम की संज्ञाप्ति है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एक्ज्यूरेट इलेक्ट्रो सिस्टम्स, सर्वे संख्या 149, मगरपट्ट हदप्सर, पुणे-411028 द्वारा विनिर्मित उष्ण यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ए ई एस-601" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रान्ड का नाम "अल्फा एक्ज्यूरेट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2006/211 समुद्दिष्ट किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 500 ग्रा. है। स्थापन सम्पन्न अन्तराल (ई) 10 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयुतलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनक्रमक धारित आधेयुतलन प्रभाव है। प्रकारा उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टैपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम वर्किंग सिद्धांत आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यकालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में स्थापन मापमान अंतराल (एम) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 300 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो घनात्मक या त्रिज्यात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(59)/2004]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

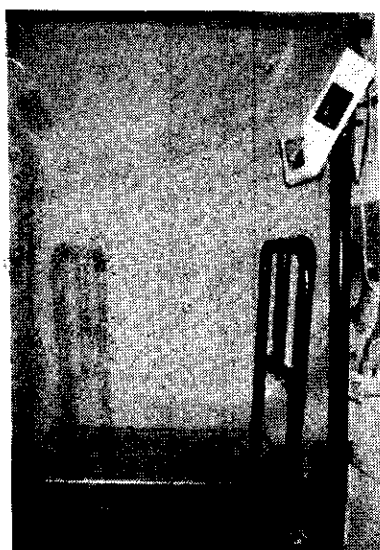
New Delhi, the 27th April, 2006

S.O. 1827.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instruments (Platform type) with digital indication of "AES-601" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "ULTRA ACCURATE" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Accurate Electro Systems, Survey No. 149, Magarpatta, Hadapsar, Pune-411028 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/211;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 120kg and minimum capacity of 500g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 300 kg and with the number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of the form 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(59)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

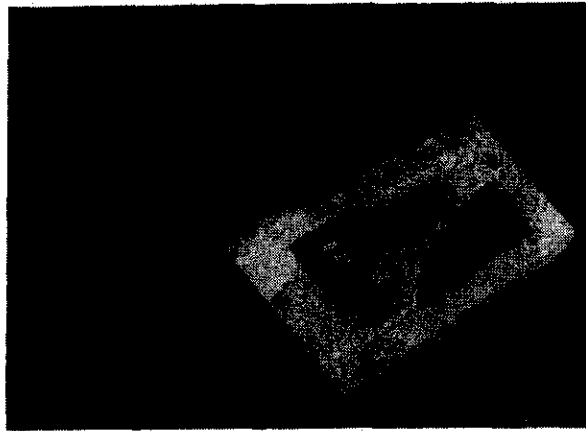
नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1828.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एक्यूरेट इलैक्ट्रो सिस्टम्स, सर्वे संख्या 149, मगरपट्ट हदप्सर, पुणे-411028 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "ए ई एस-032" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "अल्ट्रा एक्यूरेट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2006/209 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 15 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वकिंग सिद्धांत आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(59)/2004]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 27th April, 2006

S.O. 1828.—Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instruments (Table top type) with digital indication of “AES-032” series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name “ULTRA ACCURATE” (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Accurate Electro Systems, Survey No. 149, Magarpatta, Hadapsar, Pune-411 028 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2006/209;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 15kg and minimum capacity of 50g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with the number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for ‘e’ value of 1mg. to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for ‘e’ value of 100mg or more and ‘e’ value of the form 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(59)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

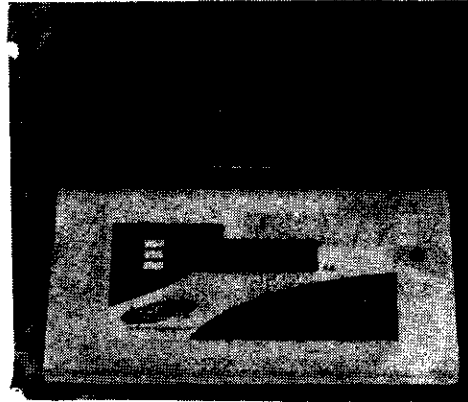
नई दिल्ली, 27 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1829.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एक्यूरेट इलैक्ट्रो सिस्टम्स, सर्वे संख्या 149, मगरपट्ट हदप्सर, पुणे-411028 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “ए ई एस-305” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “अल्ट्रा एक्यूरेट” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2006/210 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट, 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है;

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम वर्किंग सिद्धांत आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^{-5} , 2×10^{-5} या 5×10^{-5} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(59)/2004]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

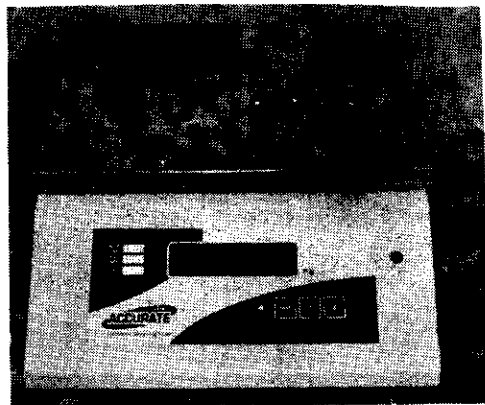
New Delhi, the 27th April, 2006

S. O. 1829.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of “AES-305” series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name “ULTRA ACCURATE” (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Accurate Electro Systems, Survey No. 149, Magarpatta, Hadapsar, Pune 411 028 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/210;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of the Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g and with number of verification sale interval(n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of the form 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

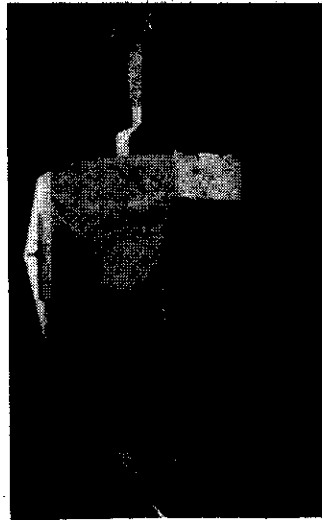
[F. No. WM-21(59)/2004]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1830.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स साउदर्न वेइंग इन्स्ट्रुमेंट (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, आशियाना, वसुन्धरा नगर (दक्षिण), जी ई रोड, भिलाई-3, जिला दुर्ग, छत्तीसगढ़ द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसडब्ल्यू-005" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "स्वास्तिक" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/133 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (क्रेन प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60,000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्त है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्ट्रापिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

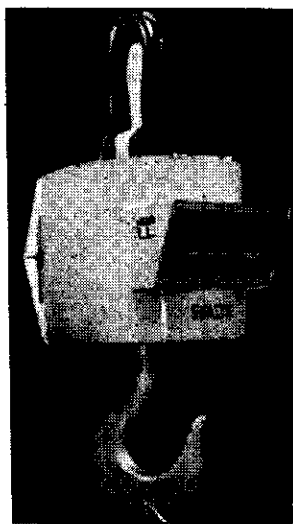
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(133)/2003]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th April, 2006

S. O. 1830.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) (hereinafter referred to as the said act) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane type) with digital indication of “SW-005” series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name “SWASTIK” (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Southern Weighing Instruments (P) Ltd., Ashiana, Vasundhara Nagar (S), G. E. Road, Bhilai-3, Dist. Durg, Chattisgarh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/133;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell principle based non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane type) of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) with a maximum capacity of 60,000kg and minimum capacity of 200kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50Hz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 100 tonne and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ‘e’ value of 5kg. or more and with ‘e’ value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

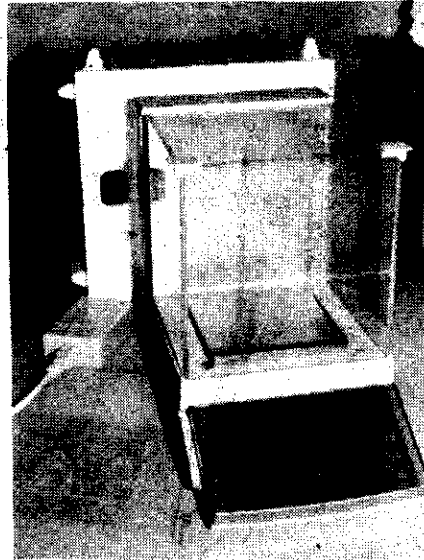
[F. No. WM-21(133)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 2006

का० आ०. 1831.-केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा नीदरलैण्ड मीटिनस्टीतुट (एन एम आई) नेदरलैण्ड द्वारा जारी मॉडल अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र सहित उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मैटलर टोलेडो जी एम बी एच 1 मि. लैंगचर-8606, ग्रीफेन्सी स्विटजरलैण्ड द्वारा विनिर्मित विशेष यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-I) वाले "एक्स एस या एक्स आर" प्रकार के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसका ब्राण्ड का नाम "मैटलर-टोलेडो" है जिसे किसी परिवर्तन या परिवर्धन के बिना भारत के मैसर्स अशको इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, लैब हाऊस, एफ-13, एम आई डी सी, अंधेरी (पूर्व), मुंबई-400093 महाराष्ट्र को बेचा गया। (जिसे उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/2005/1088 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल इलैक्ट्रॉनिक प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार का) तोलन उपकरण है। ई=1 मि.ग्रा. के लिए इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 ग्रा. \leq मैक्स \leq 520 ग्राम और एन \leq 520000 प्रभाग है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है। उपकरण 12 वोल्ट प्रत्यावर्ती धारा पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को सीलबंद करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबंदी की जाएगी।

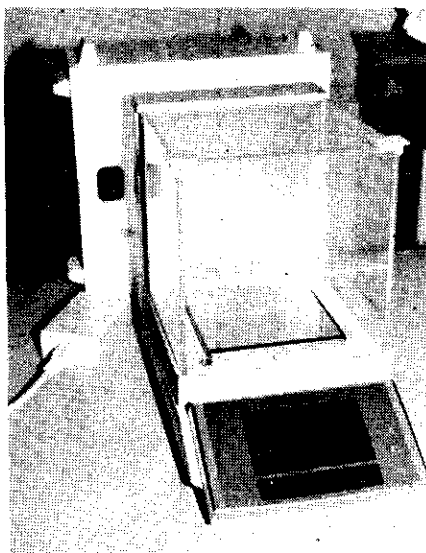
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(131)/2005]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th April, 2006

S. O. 1831.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, along with the Model approval certificate issued by the Netherlands Meetinstituut (NMI), Netherlands, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below), is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of special Accuracy Class (Accuracy Class-I) and of type "XS or XR" with brand name "Mettler-Toledo" and manufactured by M/s Mettler-Toledo GmbH, Im Langacher, 8606 Grefensee, Switzerland and sold in India without any alteration or additions by M/s Ashco Industries Limited, Lab House, F-13, MIDC, Andheri (E), Mumbai-400 093 Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/05/1088;



The said Model is an electronic and load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top type) with maximum capacity of $50g \leq \text{Max} \leq 520g$ for $e=1mg$ and $n \leq 520000$ divisions. It has a subtractive retained tare device. The instrument operates on 12Volts, DC alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

[F. No. WM-21(131)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

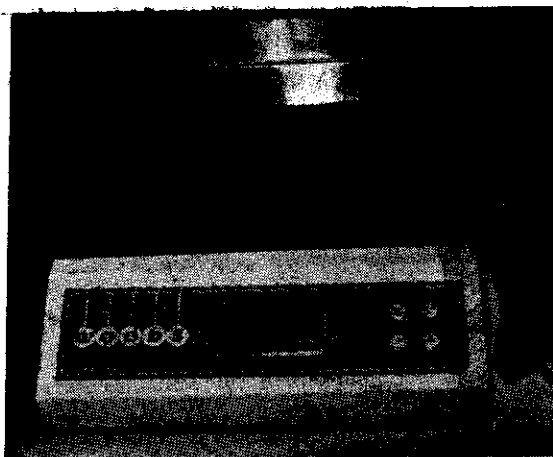
नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 2006

का० आ०. 1832.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बुडन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम्स, डी-19, इन्डस्ट्रियल एरिया, हरिद्वार-249401, उत्तरांचल द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "टी डब्ल्यू" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "बुड्स" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2005/676 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट के मुद्रांकन के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन अन्तराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(132)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th April, 2006

S. O. 1832.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of “TW” series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name “WOODS” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Woods Electronic Systems, D-19, Industrial Area, Hardwar-249 401, Uttaranchal and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2005/676;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k where is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

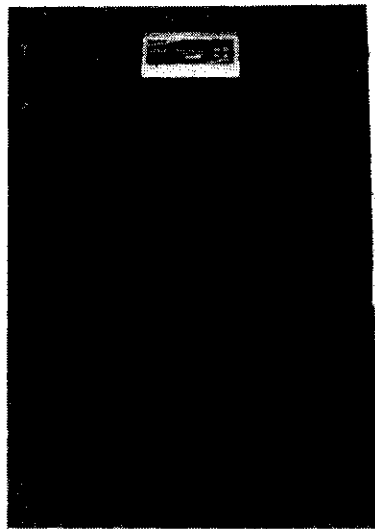
[F. No. WM-21(132)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अप्रैल, 2006

का० आ०. 1833.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स बुडन इलेक्ट्रॉनिक सिस्टम्स, डी-19, इन्डस्ट्रीयल एरिया, हरिद्वार-249401, उत्तरांचल द्वारा निर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “पी डब्ल्यू” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “बुड्स” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/05/677 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टोपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्ध भी किया जाएगा। और मॉडल को उसकी सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, निष्पादन सिद्धांत आदि की शर्तों पर परिवर्तित नहीं किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का निर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान (एन) अंतराल सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

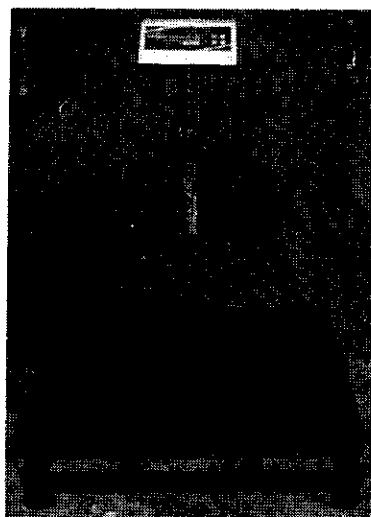
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(132)/2005]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th April, 2006

S. O. 1833.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of “PW” series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name “WOODS” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Woods Electronic Systems, D-19, Industrial Area, Hardwar-249 401, Uttaranchal and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/05/677;



The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

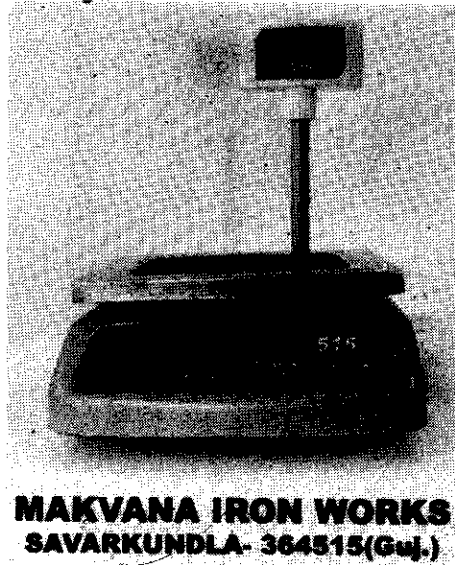
[F. No. WM-21(132)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 1 मई, 2006

का. आ. 1834.-केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मकवाना आयरन वर्क्स, जेसर रोड, सावरकुण्डला-364 515 द्वारा निर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एम आई डब्ल्यू-30" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "515" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/121 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृति गेज प्रकार का लोड सेल आधारित अस्वचालित के (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्द भी किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मान सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

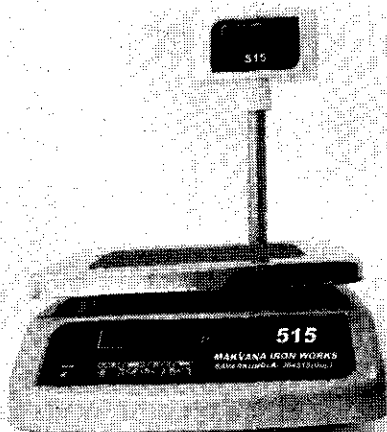
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(27)/2006]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 1st May, 2006

S. O. 1834.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of “MIW-30” series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name “515” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Makvana Iron Works, Jesar Road, Savarkundla-364 515 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2006/121;



MAKVANA IRON WORKS
SAVARKUNDLA- 364515(Guj.)

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

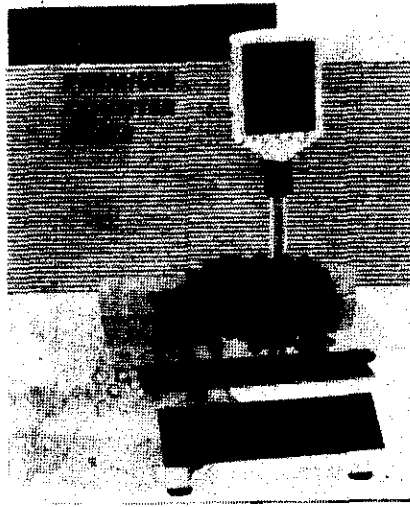
[F. No. WM-21(27)/2006]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 1 मई, 2006

का. आ. 1835.— केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मारवेल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, जोधपुर गेट, जमखमभालिया, जिला-जामनगर-361305, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “एम ए एच टी-30” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “मारवेल” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2006/150 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा और मॉडल को इसके सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वर्किंग सिद्धांत आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

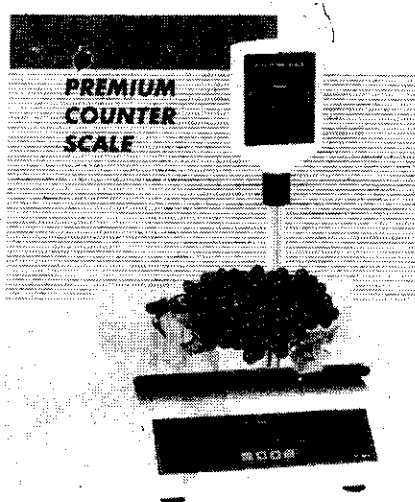
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(345)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 1st May, 2006

S.O. 1835.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series “MAHT-30” and with brand name “MARVEL” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Marvel Trading Co., Jodhpur Gate, Jamkhambhaliya, District-Jamnagar-361305, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/06/150;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(345)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

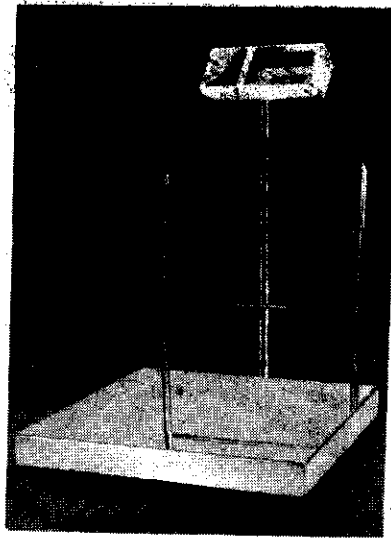
नई दिल्ली, 1 मई, 2006

कां० आ०. 1836.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मारवेल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, जोधपुर गेट, जमखमभालिया, जिला जामनगर-361305, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एम ए पी-500" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मारवेल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2006/151 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा और मॉडल को इसके सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वॉकिंग सिद्धांत आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम से अधिक और 1000 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(345)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

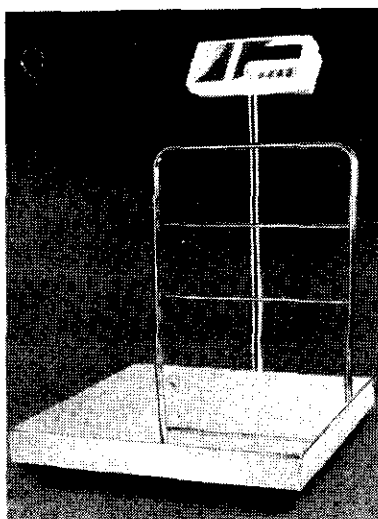
New Delhi, the 1st May, 2006

S.O. 1836.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instruments (Platform type) with digital indication of “MAP 500” series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name “MARVEL” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Marvel Trading Co., Jodhpur Gate, Jamkhambhaliya, District-Jamnagar-361305, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2006/151;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 1000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ‘e’ value of 5g or more and with ‘e’ value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

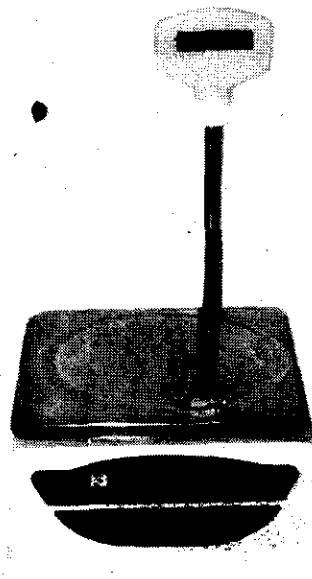
[F. No. WM-21(345)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 1 मई, 2006

का. आ. 1837.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स मारवेल ट्रेडिंग कम्पनी, जोधपुर गेट, जमखमभालिया, जिला-जामनगर-361305, गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एम ए टी-30" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मारवेल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2006/202 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 किलोग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा और मॉडल को इसके सामग्री, यथार्थता, डिजाइन, सर्किट डायग्राम, वकिंग सिद्धांत आदि के रूप में कोई परिवर्तन न किया जा सके।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्राम से 2 ग्राम के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-3} , 2×10^{-3} या 5×10^{-3} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

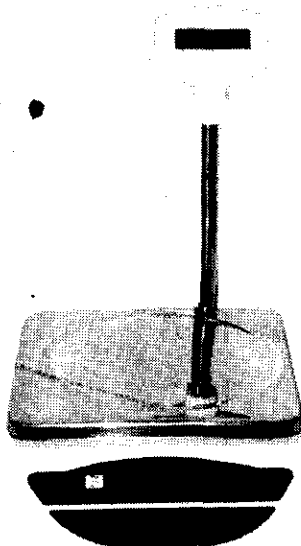
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(345)/2005]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 1st May, 2006

S.O. 1837.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series “MAT-30” and with brand name “MARVEL” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Marvel Trading Co., Jodhpur Gate, Jamkhambhaliya, District-Jamnagar-361305, Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2006/202;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices and model shall not be changed in terms of its material, accuracy, design, circuit diagram, working principle etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for ‘e’ value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ‘e’ value of 5g or more and with ‘e’ value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(345)/2005]

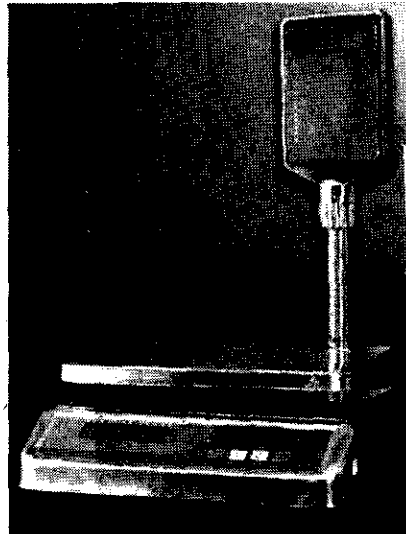
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 मई, 2006

का. आ 1838.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अर्जुन डिजिटल सिस्टम, 24, जयश्री सोसायटी, वाटवा गुजरात इण्डस्ट्री डिवलॉपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन रोड, केडिला रेलवे क्रॉसिंग के पास, अहमदाबाद द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले "एम डी टी-216" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "अर्जुन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2006/237 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 किलोग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से, जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 5000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(259)/2005]

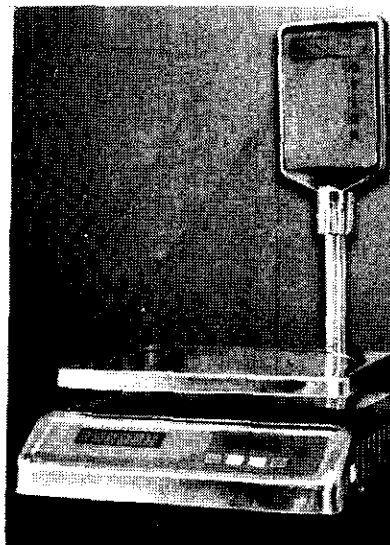
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd May, 2006

S.O. 1838.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of “MD-T 216” series of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) and with brand name “ARJUN” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Arjun Digital System, 24 Jayshri Society, Vatva GIDC Road, Nr. Cadila Railway Crossing, Ahmedabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2006/237;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 5000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(259)/2005]

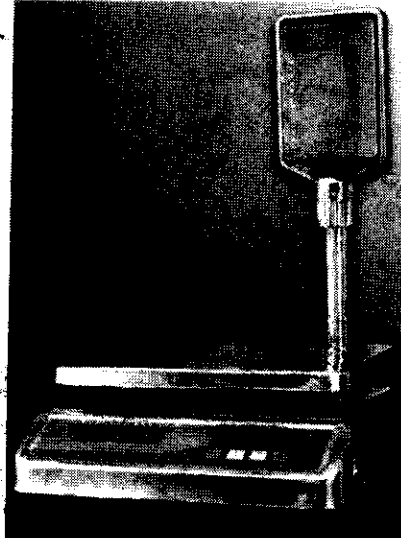
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 मई, 2006

का. आ. 1839.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अर्जुन डिजिटल सिस्टम, 24, जयश्री सोसायटी, वाटवा गुजरात इण्डस्ट्रीज डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन रोड, केडिला रेलवे क्रॉसिंग के पास, अहमदाबाद द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एम डी टी-112" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "अर्जुन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2006/238 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत गैज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 किलो ग्राम है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्राम से 2 ग्राम के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 किलोग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^{-6} , 2×10^{-6} या 5×10^{-6} के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम 21(259)/2005]

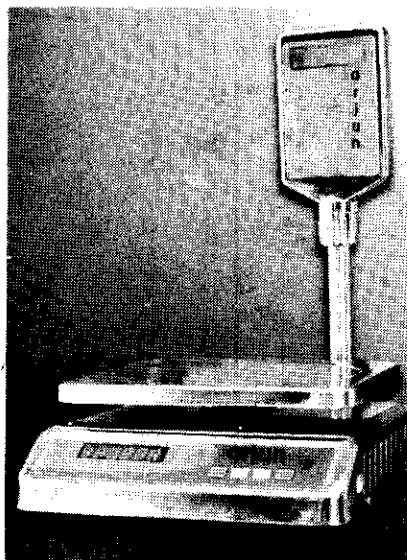
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd May, 2006

S.O. 1839.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of “MD-T 112” series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name “ARJUN” (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Arjun Digital System, 24 Jayshri Society, Vatva GIDC Road, Nr. Cadila Railway Crossing, Ahmedabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2006/238;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for ‘e’ value of 100mg to 2mg or with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ‘e’ value of 5g or more and with ‘e’ value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(259)/2005]

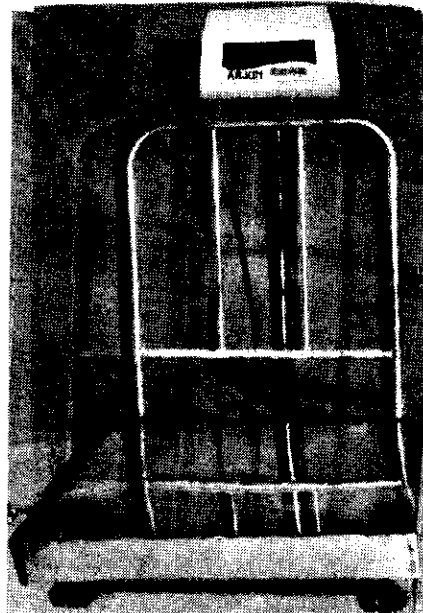
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 मई, 2006

का0 आ0. 1840.- केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स अर्जुन डिजिटल सिस्टम, 24, जयश्री सोसायटी, वाटवा गुजरात इण्डस्ट्रीयल डेवलपमेंट कॉर्पोरेशन रोड, कोडिला रेलवे क्रॉसिंग के पास, अहमदाबाद द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एम डी पी-409" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित, तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "अर्जुन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2006/239 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत रेंज प्रकार का भार सैल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को सील करने के अतिरिक्त मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए भी सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ट्ना. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 1,000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(259)/2005]

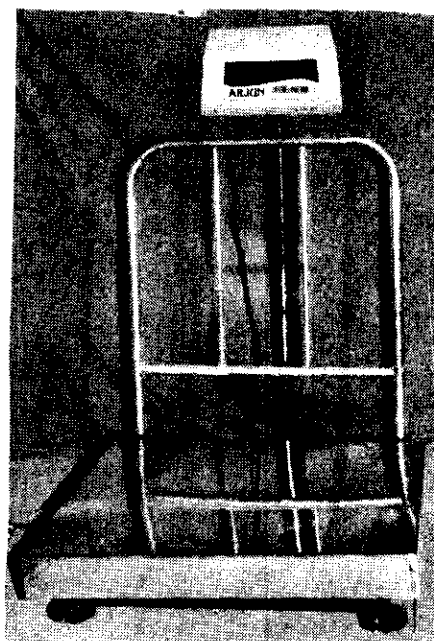
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd May, 2006

S.O. 1840.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self indicating non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of “MD-P 409” series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name “ARJUN” (herein after referred to as the said model), manufactured by Ms. Arjun Digital System, 24 Jayshri Society, Vatva GIDC Road, Nr. Cadila Railway Crossing, Ahmedabad and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2006/239;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a strain gauge type load cell based weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 500 kg. and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz and alternate current power supply.



In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent opening of the machine for fraudulent practices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 1000 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(259)/2005]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 1 मई, 2006

का. आ. 1841.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए मानक(कों) में संशोधन किया गया/किये गये हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	संशोधित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	संशोधन की संख्या और तिथि	संशोधन लागू होने की तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 9968 (भाग 2): 2002 इलास्टोमर विद्युत रोधी केबलों की विशिष्ट भाग 2 : 3.3 किवो से 33 किवो कार्यकारी वोल्टता के लिए (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	01 मार्च 2006	27 अप्रैल 2006

इस भारतीय संशोधन की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं : ईटी 09/टी-62]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञ. एफ एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 1st May, 2006

S.O. 1841.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & year of the Indian Standards	No. & year of the Amendment	Date from which the Amendment shall have effect
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 9968 (Part 2) : 2002 Specification for Elastomer—Insulated Cables Part 2: For working voltages from 3.3 kV up to and including 33 kV (First Revision)	01, March 2006	27 April 2006

Copy of this amendment is available with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. ET 09/T - 62]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Sc. F & Head (Electro Technical)

नई दिल्ली, 2 मई, 2006

का. आ. 1842.- भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसारण में एतद्वारा अधि सूचित किया जाता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे रद्द कर दिए गए हैं और वापस ले लिये गये हैं:

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	रद्द किये गये मानक की संख्या और वर्ष	भारत के राजपत्र भाग-II, खंड 3, उप-खंड(ii) में का.आ. संख्या और तिथि प्रकाशित	टिप्पणी
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 3700 (भाग 9) : 1984 अर्द्धचालक उपकरणों की आवश्यक रेटिंग और विशेषताएँ भाग 9 परिवर्ती धारिता डायोड	का. आ. 1750- 75-06-07	आई एस 14901 (भाग 4) का अधिक्रमण करते हुए
2.	आई एस 3700 (भाग 11) : 1984 अर्द्धचालक उपकरणों की आवश्यक रेटिंग और विशेषताएँ भाग 11 प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड	का. आ. 134- 87-01-17	आई एस 14901 (भाग 5) का अधिक्रमण करते हुए
3.	आई एस 4400 (भाग 9 अनुभाग 1) : 1974 अर्द्धचालक उपकरणों के मापन की पद्धतियों भाग 9 परिवर्ती धारिता डायोड खंड 1 300 मेगा हर्ट्ज से कम की प्रचालन आवृत्तियों	का. आ. 1597- 75-05-08	आई एस 14901 (भाग 4) का अधिक्रमण करते हुए
4.	आई एस 4400 (भाग 9 अनुभाग 2) : 1974 अर्द्धचालक उपकरणों के मापन की पद्धतियों भाग 9 परिवर्ती धारिता डायोड खंड 1 300 मेगा हर्ट्ज से कम की प्रचालन आवृत्तियाँ	का. आ. 1232- 76-04-03	आई एस 14901 (भाग 4) का अधिक्रमण करते हुए
5.	आई एस 9615:1980 विद्युत चुम्बकीय व्यतिकरण निरोधन के सामान्य पक्षों की मार्गदर्शिका	का. आ. 748- 85-02-23	वापिस लेने के लिए अनुमंजित क्योंकि जिस मानक पर यह मानक आधारित था वह वापिस ले लिया गया है।
6.	आई एस 13419:1991 चलितमीटर कार्यात्मक एवं डिजाइन की विशिष्टियाँ	का. आ. 2991- 92-12-05	वापिस लेने के लिए अनुमंजित क्योंकि जिस ब्रिटिश मानक पर यह मानक आधारित था वह वापिस ले लिया गया है।
7.	आई एस 9779:1981 ध्वनि स्तर मीटर	का. आ. 1013- 85-03-09	आई एस 15575 (भाग 1 और 2) का अधिक्रमण करते हुए
8.	आई एस 9302 (भाग 7):1987 ध्वनि तंत्र उपस्कर के मापन की विशेषताएँ और पद्धतियाँ भाग 7 स्वचालित नियंत्रण उपकरण	का. आ. 1427- 90-05-19	आई एस 15596 (भाग 7) का अधिक्रमण करते हुए
9.	आई एस 9302 (भाग 10):1980 ध्वनि तंत्र उपस्कर के मापन की विशेषताएँ और पद्धतियाँ भाग 10 ध्वनि तंत्र के संघटकों के अंतर्संयोजनों के वरीयता सुमेलन मान	का. आ. 1294- 85-03-30	आई एस ओ 15572:2005 का अधिक्रमण करते हुए
10.	आई एस 14357:2002 सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी सूचना सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध की रीति संहिता (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	का. आ. 519- 15-02-03	आई एस 17799:2005 का अधिक्रमण करते हुए
11.	आई एस 15150:2002 सूचना सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध प्रणाली-अपेक्षाएँ	का. आ. 1142- 12-04-03	आई एसओ 27001 का अधिक्रमण करते हुए
12.	आई एस 10425 (भाग 1) : 1983 बहुचैनल टी.वी. द्यूनर्स भाग 1 विद्युत रासायन (टैरैट टाइप) द्यूनर्स	-	यह विषय पुराना हो गया है।

[संदर्भ एल टी डी/जी-75]

सुखबीर सिंह, प्रमुख (एल आई टी डी)

New Delhi, the 2nd May, 2006

S.O. 1842.— In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, it is, hereby notified that the Indian Standards, Particulars of which are mentioned in the Schedule given hereafter, have been cancelled and stand withdrawn.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Year of the Indian Standards Cancelled	S.O. No. & Date published in the Gazette of India. Part-II, Section 3 Sub-section (ii)	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 3700 (Part 9): 1972 Essential ratings and characteristics of semi-conductor devices : Part 9 Variable capacitance diodes	S.O. 1750— 75-06-07	Superseded by IS 14901 (Part 4): 2004
2.	IS 3700 (Part 11):1984 Essential ratings and characteristics of semicon ductor devices: Part 11 Light emitting diodes	S.O. D134— 87-01-17	Superseded by IS 14901 (Part 5): 2004
3.	IS 4400 (Part 9/Sec 1): 1974 Methods of measurements on semiconductor devices Part 9 Variables capacitance diodes, Sec 1 For operating frequencies below 300 MHz	S.O. 1597— 75-05-08	Superseded by IS 14901 (Part 4): 2004
4.	IS 4400 (Part 9/Sec 2): 1974 Methods of measurements on semiconductor devices: Part 9 Variables capacitance diodes, Sec 2 For operation frequencies above 6 MHz	S.O. 1232— 76-04-03	Superseded by IS 14901 (Part 4): 2004
5.	IS 9615:1980 Guide on general aspects of electromagnetic interference suppression	S.O. 748— 85-02-23	Recommended for withdrawal since the British Standard on which this standard was based had been withdrawn
6.	IS 13419 : 1991 Flickermeter: Functional and design specifications	S.O. 2991— 92-12-05	Recommended for withdrawal since the IEC Standard on which this standard was based had been withdrawn
7.	IS 9779 : 1981 Sound Level Meters	S.O. 1013— 85-03-09	Superseded by IS 15575 (Part 1 & 2) : 2005
8.	IS 9302 (Part 7) : 1987 Characteristics and methods of Measurements for sound system equipment : Part 7 Automatic gain control devices	S.O. 1427—90-05-19	Superseded by IS 15596 (Part 7) : 2005
9.	IS 9302 (Part10) : 1980 Characteristics and methods of Measurements for sound system equipment: Part 10 Preferred matching values for the interconnection of sound system components	S.O. 1294—85-03-30	Superseded by IS 15572 : 2005
10.	IS 14357 : 2002 Information Technology-Code of practice for information security management (First Revision)	S.O. 519—15-02-2003	Superseded by IS/ISO/IEC/17799 : 2005
11.	IS 15150 : 2002 Information Security Management Systems— Requirement	S.O. 1142—12-04-2003	Superseded by IS/ISO/IEC/27000 : 2005

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
12.	IS 10425 (Part 1) : 1983 Multichannel TV tuners : Part 1 Electromechanical (turret type) tuners	—	The product had become obsolete

[Ref. LTD/G-15]

SUKH BIR SINGH, Head (LITD)

नई दिल्ली, 3 मई, 2006

का. आ. 1843.- भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 15643: 2006 - पालीमर आधारित संयुक्त सामग्री की अविनाशी जांच - रीति संहिता	—	30 अप्रैल, 2006

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुंबई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयंबटूर, गुवाहटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. एम.टी.डी. 21/टी-74]

एस. के. गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 3rd May, 2006

S.O. 1843.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. NO.	No. and Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and Year of Indian Standards, If any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 15643 : 2006 - Non- destructive Examination of Polymer Based Composite Materials-Code of Practice	—	30 April, 2006

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi -110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. MTD 21/T-74]

S. K. GUPTA, Sc. 'F' & Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 3 मई, 2006

का. आ. 1844.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम, 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 7743: 2006 - चुम्बकीय कण परीक्षण और इस्पात गढ़ाई के निरीक्षण की अनुशंसित रीति (प्रथम पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 7743: 1975	30 अप्रैल 2006

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध है।

[सं. एम.टी.डी. 21/टी-29]

एस. के. गुप्ता, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (एमटीडी)

New Delhi, the 3rd May, 2006

S.O. 1844.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. & year of Indian Standards, If any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 7743:2006—Recommended Practice for Magnetic Particle Testing and Inspection of Steel Forgings (First Revision)	IS 7743 : 1975	30 April, 2006

Copy of this Standard is available with for sale the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Banaglore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimhatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. M.T.D. 21/T-29]

S.K. GUPTA, Sc. 'F' & Head (MTD)

नई दिल्ली, 4 मई, 2006

का. आ. 1845.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम, 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 11426 (भाग-1): 2006 परीक्षण प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रत्यावर्ती करंट परिशुद्धता मीटर : भाग 1 विद्युत-यांत्रिक मीटरों की अपेक्षाएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	—	30 अप्रैल, 2006

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध है।

[सं. ईटी 13/टी-29]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञ. 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 4th May, 2006

S.O. 1845.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rules (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that Amendment to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & Year of Indian Standards, If any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 11426 (Part-1): 2006 Alternating Current Precision Electricity Meters for Testing Purposes (First Revision)	—	30 April, 2006

Copies of this Amendment are available with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110002 and Regional Offices: Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. ET 13/T-29]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Sc. 'F' & Head (Elec. Technical)

नई दिल्ली, 4 मई, 2006

का. आ. 1846.- भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है:-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	आई एस 15597 : 2005 उच्च-वोल्टता के दिष्ट धारा कनवर्टर स्टेशनों (एच.वी.डी.सी.) में पावर की क्षति ज्ञात करना	—	31 दिसम्बर, 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध है।

[सं. ईटी 40/टी-5]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञा. 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 4th May, 2006

S.O. 1846.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rules (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & year of the Indian Standards, If any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 15597 : 2005, Determination of power losses in high-voltage direct current (HVDC) converter stations	—	31 December, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. ET 40/T-5]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Sc. 'F' & Head (Elec. Technical)

नई दिल्ली, 4 मई, 2006

का० आ०. 1847.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उपनियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचति करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	15697 : 2005 विद्युत संचरण और वितरण प्रणालियों के लिए पॉवर इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स-स्थैतिक वार कम्पैनसेटर्स के लिए थाईरिस्टर वाल्वों का परीक्षण		31 दिसम्बर, 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों: नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध है।

[सं. ईटी 40/टी-6]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञा. एफ. एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 4th May, 2006

S.O. 1847.—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rules (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards	No. & Year of Indian Standards, If any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 15617 : 2005, Power electronics for electrical transmission and distribution system—testing of thyristor valves for static war compensators	—	31 December, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi - 110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. ET 40/T-6]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Sc. 'F' & Head (Elec. Technical)

नई दिल्ली, 4 मई, 2006

का० आ०. 1848.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है:-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	14902 (भाग 3) : 2005 उच्च-वोल्टता के दिष्ट धारा (एच. वी. डी. सी.) प्रणाली की कार्यकारिता भाग 3 गत्यात्मक स्थितियां	—	31 दिसम्बर, 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. ईटी 40/टी-8]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञा. एफ एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 4th May, 2006

S.O. 1848.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 14902 (Part 3) : 2005, Performance of high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems Part 3 Dynamic conditions	—	31 December, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. ET 40/T-8]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Sc. F & Head (Electrotechnical)

नई दिल्ली, 4 मई, 2006

का० आ०. 1849.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिस भारतीय मानक का विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिया गया है वह स्थापित हो गया है:-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	2165 (भाग 5) : 2005 विद्युत्संधन समन्वय भाग 5 उच्च-वोल्टता के दिष्ट धारा (एच.वी.डी.सी.) कनवर्टर स्टेशनों की प्रक्रियाएं	—	31 दिसम्बर, 2005

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. ईटी 40/टी-7]

पी. के. मुखर्जी, वैज्ञा. एफ एवं प्रमुख (विद्युत तकनीकी)

New Delhi, the 4th May, 2006

S.O. 1849.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed has been issued.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and year of the Indian Standards	No. and year of the Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 2165 (Part 5) : 2005, Insulation co-ordination Part 5 Procedures for high-voltage direct current (HVDC) converter Stations	—	31 December, 2005

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. ET 40/T-7]

P. K. MUKHERJEE, Sc. F & Head (Electrotechnical)

नई दिल्ली, 5 मई, 2006

का. आ. 1850.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं:—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	स्थापित भारतीय मानक (कों) की संख्या वर्ष और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	आई एस 807 : 2006 क्रेन और उच्चावकों के डिजाइन, स्थापना और परीक्षण (संरचनात्मक भाग) रीति संहिता (दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)	आई एस 807 : 1976 क्रेन और उच्चावकों के डिजाइन, उत्पादन स्थापना और परीक्षण (संरचनात्मक भाग) रीति संहिता (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	30 अप्रैल, 2006
2	आई एस 15657 : 2006/आई एस ओ 13709 : 2003 पेट्रोलियम, पेट्रो रसायन और प्राकृतिक गैस उद्योगों के लिए उपकेन्द्री पंप	—	30 अप्रैल, 2006

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियाँ भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह ज़फर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पुणे तथा तिरुवनन्तापुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[सं. एम. ई. डी./जी-2:1]

सी. के. वेद, वैज्ञा. एफ एवं प्रमुख (यांत्रिक इंजीनियरिंग)

New Delhi, the 5th May, 2006

S.O. 1850.—In pursuance of Clause (b) of Sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. and Year of the Indian Standards Established	No. and year of Indian Standards, if any, superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	IS 807 : 2006 Design, Erection and Testing (Structural Portion) of Cranes and Hoists—Code of practice—(Second revision)	IS 807 : 1976 Code of practice for Design, Manufacturing Erection and Testing (Structural Portion) of Cranes and Hoists—(First revision)	30 April, 2006
2.	IS 15657 : 2006/ISO 13709 : 2003 Centrifugal Pumps for Petroleum, Petro-chemical and Natural Gas Industries	—	30 April, 2006

Copy of this Standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002 and Regional Offices : New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices : Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune, Thiruvananthapuram.

[No. MED/G-2:1]

C. K. VEDA, Sc. F & Head (Mechanical Engineering)

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 9 मई, 2006

का. आ. 1851.— केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है की मेसर्स रिलाएंस गैस पाइपलाइन्स लिमिटेड पूर्व में मेसर्स गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड की संप्रवर्तक कंपनी मेसर्स रिलाएंस इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के गोवा में उत्तरी/ दक्षिणी अपतट में खोज ब्लाकों और आन्ध्रप्रदेश में संरचनाओं से महाराष्ट्र राज्य में रायगड जिले के विभिन्न उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए मेसर्स रिलाएंस गैस पाइपलाइन्स लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उस भूमि में, जिसके भीतर उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने का प्रस्ताव है और जो इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको उक्त अधिनियम की धारा (3) की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती है, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के संबंध में श्री. एल. आर. गोतारणे, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, रिलाएंस गैस पाइपलाइन्स लिमिटेड, पूर्व में गैस ट्रांसपोर्टेशन एंड इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर कंपनी लिमिटेड, शामा हेरिटेज, “फ” बिल्डिंग फ्लैट नं. 4 ए, केशवनगर, चिचवंडगाव, पुणे - 411033, महाराष्ट्र, राज्य को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/तेहसिल/तालुक : कर्जत		जिल्हा : रायगड		राज्य : महाराष्ट्र	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर / गट नंबर	आर ओ यु अर्जित करने के लिये क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टर	एर	सी एर	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) मंडावणे	156*	00	43	50	
	154*	00	95	01	
	162	00	05	25	
	159	00	35	00	
2) कडाव	70	00	27	90	
	98*	00	03	00	
	99*	00	02	82	
	101*	00	03	71	
3) गणेगांव चिंचोली	10	00	30	49	
4) तळवडे खुर्द	77	00	47	42	
5) पाषाणे	131*	00	05	14	

* का. आ. 564 दिनांक 17/02/2005 द्वारा पी.एम.पी. ऐक्ट, 1962 की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत सूचित किये गये सर्वे नंबर इस प्रतिपादन नया विस्तीर्ण के लिए।

[फा. सं. एल-14014/49/04-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 9th May, 2006

S. O. 1851.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of the natural gas from the exploration blocks in the Northern/ Southern offshore of Goa and structures in Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited, the promoter company of M/s Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited, formerly known as M/s Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited to the various consumers of Raigad District in the State of Maharashtra, a pipeline should be laid by M/s Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited;

And whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said Pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of the section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty-one days from the date on which the copies of the notification as published in the Gazette of India under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the said Act, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of right of the user therein for laying the Pipeline under the land to Shri. L. R. Gotarne, Competent Authority, Reliance Gas Pipelines Limited, Formerly Gas Transportation and Infrastructure Company Limited, Shyama Heritage, "F" Building Flat No. 4A, Keshavnagar, Chinchwadgaon, Pune-411033, Maharashtra State.

Schedule

Mandal/Thesi/Taluk: Karjat		District: Raigad		State : Maharashtra	
Village	Survey/Gat No.	Area to be acquired for ROU			
		Hectare	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Mandavane	156*	00	43	50	
	154*	00	95	01	
	162	00	05	25	
	159	00	35	00	
2) Kadav	70	00	27	90	
	98*	00	03	00	
	99*	00	02	82	
	101*	00	03	71	
3) Ganegaon Chinchavali	10	00	30	49	
4) Talavade Khurd	77	00	47	42	
5) Pashane	131*	00	05	14	

* Survey Nos. Notified vide S.O. 564 Dated 17/02/2005 u/s 3(1) of P&MP Act 1962. Present proposal is for additional extents.

[F. No. L-14014/49/04-G.P.]
S. B. MANDAL Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 मई, 2006

का. आ. 1852.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोक हित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उत्तरप्रदेश राज्य में दादरी से हरियाणा राज्य में पानीपत तक, प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए इण्डियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा “आर.-एल.एन.जी. स्पर पाइपलाइन” के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक शाखा पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है और जिसमें पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री पृथ्वी सिंह, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, (हरियाणा), इण्डियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, उत्तरी क्षेत्र पाइपलाइन्स प्रभाग, हरियाणा पी.ओ. पानीपत रिफाइनरी, बहोली, पानीपत को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : पानीपत		जिला : पानीपत		राज्य : हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
1. प्रहलादपुर खलीला	34		39	0	00	75
			351	0	08	34
			350	0	01	26
			352	0	00	50
			366	0	10	12
			369	0	00	25
			367	0	03	03
			368	0	07	08
			372	0	02	27
			373	0	06	32
			385	0	05	56
			386	0	05	31
			388	0	10	62

गौब का नाम	हवबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
1. प्रहलादपुर खखौला (जारी...)			389	0	00	25
			390	0	09	10
			391	0	01	77
			374	0	00	75
			395	0	09	61
			396	0	01	51
			535	0	00	25
			536	0	00	25
			537	0	09	61
			542	0	01	26
			550	0	01	51
			564	0	00	25
			565	0	01	01
			566	0	02	27
			567	0	10	37
			568	0	04	04
			569	0	06	83
			574	0	00	25
			575	0	02	53
			576	0	06	32
			577	0	08	34
			646	0	07	84
			647	0	00	25
			652	0	01	01
			653	0	09	86
			654	0	01	01
			655	0	09	86
			657	0	03	28
			658	0	06	83
			663	0	05	06
			664	0	06	57
			665	0	03	03
			761	0	09	61
			762	0	01	26
			763	0	09	86
			764	0	01	01
			766	0	07	08
			767	0	00	25
			771	0	04	30

गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
1. प्रहलादपुर खसिला (नारी...)	34		772	0	06	57
			774	0	10	87
			775	0	03	79
			789	0	00	50
			797	0	02	53
			790	0	10	12
2. डिवाना	33	74	25/1	0	00	25
			25/2	0	01	26
			16/1/1	0	00	25
			16/2/1	0	00	25
			16/2/2	0	11	38
			17/1	0	02	27
			15/1	0	00	25
			14	0	13	66
			7	0	04	04
			8	0	09	61
			3	0	11	38
			2/1	0	00	50
			2/2	0	02	02
		67	22	0	12	90
			23	0	00	25
			19	0	03	79
			20	0	10	12
			11	0	09	86
		66	15/1	0	01	77
			15/2	0	01	01
			6	0	13	40
			7/1	0	00	25
			5	0	02	02
		63	4/1	0	09	36
			4/2	0	01	77
			24	0	06	83
			23	0	05	81
			18	0	12	39
			19	0	01	51
			13	0	00	25
			12	0	13	40
			9	0	05	81

गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
2. डिवाली (भारी...)		63	10	0	06	57
			1	0	11	63
	52	21/1	0	09	61	
		21/2	0	00	25	
		20	0	00	25	
	51	25	0	01	51	
		16	0	11	38	
		15	0	12	14	
		14	0	00	50	
		6	0	01	26	
		7	0	08	60	
		4/4	0	00	25	
		4/5	0	04	04	
		4/1	0	02	02	
		4/2	0	04	04	
	46	24/1	0	03	79	
		24/2	0	00	50	
		23/2	0	05	81	
		18	0	12	39	
		13	0	09	86	
		12/2	0	01	26	
		8	0	00	50	
		9	0	11	89	
		2/1	0	01	77	
		2/2	0	10	62	
		1	0	00	25	
	31	22/1	0	00	25	
		22/2	0	03	03	
		21/1	0	06	07	
		21/2	0	03	28	
		20	0	12	39	
		11	0	05	31	
	30	15	0	05	81	
		6	0	11	13	
		5	0	10	62	
		4	0	01	51	
	26	25	0	00	50	
		24	0	11	38	
		17	0	11	89	

गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
२. डिवाला (जारी...)	२८		14/1/2	0	02	27
			14/1/1/1	0	01	01
			14/1/1/2	0	00	50
			26	0	02	27
			13	0	06	07
			8	0	10	12
			3	0	01	26
			92/2	0	02	27
			94/2	0	01	26
			95	0	00	25
			118	0	00	75
			125	0	00	75
			126	0	03	28
			129/1	0	03	28
			207/2	0	00	25
			214	0	03	03
			217	0	01	01
			219	0	01	26
			224	0	00	50
3. महराना	29	44	2/1	0	00	25
			2/2	0	00	50
			9/1	0	01	01
			9/2	0	04	55
		43	7	0	18	46
			4	0	04	04
			27	0	00	25
			3	0	03	03
		32	2	0	07	33
			26	0	00	75
		25	22	0	12	14
			19	0	04	55
			20	0	00	25
			11	0	11	63
		24	10/2	0	07	33
			6/1/1	0	00	25
			6/1/2	0	03	54
			6/2	0	01	77
			26/1	0	00	25
			4/2	0	00	25
			5/1	0	12	39

गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ क़िला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
		18	25	0	01	26
			24	0	12	39
			17	0	06	83
			18/1	0	12	14
			12	0	00	25
			19/1	0	08	09
			20	0	01	01
			11/1	0	01	01
			11/2	0	07	59
		19	15/1	0	04	55
			15/2	0	06	83
			14	0	12	39
			13/1	0	02	78
			13/2	0	09	61
			12	0	16	44
			11/1	0	05	81
			10/2	0	00	50
		20	6	0	05	56
			15	0	06	83
			14/1	0	00	50
			14/2	0	00	75
			7	0	11	13
			8/2	0	12	65
			86	0	10	62
			89	0	17	71
			95/2	0	09	36
			102/1	0	07	84
			103	0	04	04
			112	0	01	77
			119	0	02	53
			128	0	00	75
			132	0	00	50
			137	0	09	61
			139	0	04	04

गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
			158	0	00	25
			159	0	03	54
			160	0	00	50
			161	0	05	06
			172	0	01	77
			174	0	01	01
			199	0	00	25
			200	0	03	03
			201	0	02	53
			202	0	00	25
			208	0	03	79
			209	0	02	02
			210	0	00	25
			211	0	01	26
			213	0	09	86
			220	0	00	25
			221	0	00	75
			317	0	01	51
4. बिन्डील	28	59	9	0	12	14
			10	0	12	39
			6	0	12	39
		60	7	0	10	12
			4/2	0	01	26
			8	0	01	01
		56	3	0	14	42
			23	0	03	79
			22	0	04	30
			19	0	06	07
			20	0	07	08
		55	11	0	10	62
			6	0	10	62
			15	0	00	25
			5	0	01	51
			7	0	00	25
			4	0	12	90

गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
		42	24	0	06	07
			23	0	05	56
			19	0	02	27
			12	0	13	91
			9/1	0	00	25
			9/2	0	00	50
			11/2	0	00	75
			10	0	14	16
			1	0	03	54
		43	5	0	11	38
		33	25/1	0	00	25
			25/2	0	07	59
			24	0	07	33
			17	0	09	86
			18	0	02	78
			13	0	14	92
			12	0	00	75
			9/1	0	07	08
			9/2	0	03	03
			2	0	03	54
			1	0	13	91
		32	5	0	00	50
		23	21	0	00	50
		24	25	0	13	66
			24	0	05	31
			17	0	09	86
			18	0	10	37
			13	0	04	80
			12	0	14	42
			9	0	00	50
			11	0	00	50
			10/1	0	07	08
			10/2	0	05	81

गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
		25	6	0	06	83
			5	0	08	09
			4	0	11	38
			3	0	00	25
		13	24	0	02	53
			23	0	14	67
			22	0	02	53
			18	0	00	25
			19	0	12	14
			20	0	07	84
			11	0	07	08
		12	15	0	10	12
			6	0	08	85
			7	0	02	02
			100	0	15	43
			107	0	04	55
			111	0	05	56
			112	0	01	77
			114	0	04	30
			122	0	01	77
			122/1	0	01	01
			126	0	01	77
			324	0	01	26
			325	0	01	01
			331	0	00	75
			332	0	01	01
			357	0	00	50
			362	0	01	26
			387	0	02	53
			407	0	01	01
5. जाटौल		73	4	0	09	86
		57	24	0	11	13
			17	0	05	81

गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
			18	0	06	32
			13/1	0	02	53
			13/2	0	09	61
			8	0	12	14
			3/1	0	03	79
			9/1	0	00	25
			2	0	08	34
		53	22	0	10	87
			19	0	11	63
			20	0	00	25
			12	0	03	03
			11	0	09	10
			10	0	12	14
			1/3	0	01	51
			1/1	0	07	33
		52	5	0	01	01
		36	21/2	0	01	26
		37	25	0	10	12
			16	0	12	14
			15	0	10	87
			14	0	01	26
			7	0	08	60
			6	0	02	53
			4	0	11	38
		31	24	0	10	87
			17/1	0	02	02
			17/2	0	04	04
			14/1	0	11	38
			7	0	07	59
			13	0	00	25
			8	0	03	54
			4	0	01	26
			3	0	10	12

गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
		17	23	0	11	38
			18	0	11	38
			13/1	0	10	62
			13/2	0	01	01
			8	0	11	38
			9	0	00	25
			3	0	09	61
			2	0	01	51
		12	23	0	06	07
			22	0	05	06
			19/1	0	08	60
			18	0	02	53
			13	0	00	25
			12/2	0	10	62
			9	0	11	63
			2	0	10	87
		4	21	0	02	53
			22	0	05	31
			20	0	11	63
			19	0	00	25
			11	0	12	14
			10/1	0	07	33
			10/2	0	00	25
		5	6/1	0	00	50
			6/2	0	01	77
			5	0	05	06
			117	0	05	06
			121/2	0	00	50
			123	0	02	27
			126	0	02	27
			150	0	00	50
			163	0	01	01
			343	0	03	28
			344	0	00	50

गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
6. सिकन्दरपुर	19	24	347	0	01	01
			364	0	01	26
			368	0	01	01
			11/1	0	04	04
			11/2	0	07	59
			10	0	11	13
			1	0	07	33
		23	6/1	0	00	25
			5	0	02	27
		14	21/1	0	02	27
		15	25/2	0	09	10
			16/1	0	11	13
		6	15/1	0	10	12
			15/2	0	01	01
			6/1	0	11	13
			5/2	0	11	13
			25	0	12	90
			103	0	01	01
7. रजापुर	13	73	1/1	0	03	54
			1/2	0	01	26
			2/2	0	00	50
			2/3	0	00	25
		63	21/1	0	01	77
			21/2	0	01	26
			22/1/1	0	06	32
			22/1/2	0	01	01
			20	0	00	25
			19	0	11	38
			12	0	08	60
			11	0	04	30
			9	0	00	25
			10/1	0	01	26
			10/2	0	11	38
			1	0	07	84

गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
		62	5	0	04	80
		58	25	0	12	65
			16	0	07	84
			17	0	03	79
			14	0	12	65
			7	0	08	34
			8	0	04	30
			4	0	00	25
			3	0	12	65
		43	23	0	05	81
			22	0	04	55
			19	0	12	65
			12	0	07	84
			11	0	05	06
			10	0	06	57
			80	0	10	12
			89	0	02	27
			117	0	00	25
			847/2	0	01	26
8. ददलाना	25	122	10	0	06	57
			1	0	06	83
		121	5	0	05	81
		117	25	0	12	65
			16	0	05	31
			17	0	07	33
			14	0	12	65
			7	0	03	03
			13	0	00	25
			8	0	09	61
			3	0	11	89
			2	0	01	01
		114	23	0	00	75
			22	0	11	89
			19	0	02	53

गाँव का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल		
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
			12	0	00	25
			11	0	02	53
			10	0	01	51
		113	5	0	03	28
		110	25	0	01	51
			13	0	05	81
			8	0	12	65
			3	0	05	81
			2	0	06	83
			17	0	00	50
		104	22	0	12	65
			19	0	06	83
			20	0	05	81
			11	0	12	65
			10	0	07	84
		103	6	0	08	60
			5/1	0	00	25
			5/2	0	05	81

[फा. सं. एल-14014/10/06-जी.पी.]

एस. बी. मण्डल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th May, 2006

S. O. 1852.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government, that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Natural Gas from Dadri in the State of Uttarpradesh to Panipat in the State of Haryana through " R-LNG Spur pipeline from Dadri to Panipat ", should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under sub-section(1) of

Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land, to Shri Prithvi Singh, Competent Authority (Haryana), Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Northern Region Pipelines Division, Haryana P.O. Panipat Refinery, Baholi, Panipat.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : PANIPAT		District : PANIPAT		State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
1. PAHALADPUR KHALILA	34		39	0	00	75
			351	0	08	34
			350	0	01	26
			352	0	00	50
			366	0	10	12
			369	0	00	25
			367	0	13	03
			368	0	07	08
			372	0	02	27
			373	0	06	32
			385	0	05	56
			386	0	05	31
			388	0	10	62
			389	0	00	25
			390	0	09	10
			391	0	01	77
			374	0	00	75
			395	0	09	61
			396	0	01	51
			535	0	00	25
			536	0	00	25
			537	0	09	61
			542	0	01	26
			550	0	01	51
			564	0	00	25
			565	0	01	01
			566	0	02	27
			567	0	10	37
			568	0	04	04
			569	0	06	83
			574	0	00	25

Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatl No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
			575	0	02	53
			576	0	06	32
			577	0	08	34
			646	0	07	84
			647	0	00	25
			652	0	01	01
			653	0	09	86
			654	0	01	01
			655	0	09	86
			657	0	03	28
			658	0	06	83
			663	0	05	06
			664	0	06	57
			665	0	03	03
			761	0	09	61
			762	0	01	26
			763	0	09	86
			764	0	01	01
			766	0	07	08
			767	0	00	25
			771	0	04	30
			772	0	06	57
			774	0	10	87
			775	0	03	79
			789	0	00	50
			797	0	02	53
			790	0	10	12
2. DIWANA	33	74	25/1	0	00	25
			25/2	0	01	26
			16/1/1	0	00	25
			16/2/1	0	00	25
			16/2/2	0	11	38
			17/1	0	02	27
			15/1	0	00	25
			14	0	13	66

Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatili No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
			7	0	04	04
			8	0	09	61
			3	0	11	38
			2/1	0	00	50
			2/2	0	02	02
		67	22	0	12	90
			23	0	00	25
			19	0	03	79
			20	0	10	12
			11	0	09	86
		66	15/1	0	01	77
			15/2	0	01	01
			6	0	13	40
			7/1	0	00	25
			5	0	02	02
			4/1	0	09	36
			4/2	0	01	77
		63	24	0	06	83
			23	0	05	81
			18	0	12	39
			19	0	01	51
			13	0	00	25
			12	0	13	40
			9	0	05	81
			10	0	06	57
			1	0	11	63
		52	21/1	0	09	61
			21/2	0	00	25
			20	0	00	25
		51	25	0	01	51
			16	0	11	38
			15	0	12	14
			14	0	00	50
			6	0	01	26

Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
			7	0	08	60
			4/4	0	00	25
			4/5	0	04	04
			4/1	0	02	02
			4/2	0	04	04
		46	24/1	0	03	79
			24/2	0	00	50
			23/2	0	05	81
			18	0	12	39
			13	0	09	86
			12/2	0	01	26
			8	0	00	50
			9	0	11	89
			2/1	0	01	77
			2/2	0	10	62
			1	0	00	25
		31	22/1	0	00	25
			22/2	0	03	03
			21/1	0	06	07
			21/2	0	03	28
			20	0	12	39
			11	0	05	31
		30	15	0	05	81
			6	0	11	13
			5	0	10	62
			4	0	01	51
		26	25	0	00	50
			24	0	11	38
			17	0	11	89
			14/1/2	0	02	27
			14/1/1/1	0	01	01
			14/1/1/2	0	00	50
			26	0	02	27
			13	0	06	07

Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
			8	0	10	12
			3	0	01	26
			92/2	0	02	27
			94/2	0	01	26
			95	0	00	25
			118	0	00	75
			125	0	00	75
			126	0	03	28
			129/1	0	03	28
			207/2	0	00	25
			214	0	03	03
			217	0	01	01
			219	0	01	26
			224	0	00	50
3. MAHRANA	29	44	2/1	0	00	25
			2/2	0	00	50
			9/1	0	01	01
			9/2	0	04	55
		43	7	0	18	46
			4	0	04	04
			27	0	00	25
			3	0	03	03
		32	2	0	07	33
			26	0	00	75
			22	0	12	14
		25	19	0	04	55
			20	0	00	25
			11	0	11	63
			10/2	0	07	33
		24	6/1/1	0	00	25
			6/1/2	0	03	54
			6/2	0	01	77
			26/1	0	00	25
			4/2	0	00	25
			5/1	0	12	39

Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatifi No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
		18	25	0	01	26
			24	0	12	39
			17	0	06	83
			18/1	0	12	14
			12	0	00	25
			19/1	0	08	09
			20	0	01	01
			11/1	0	01	01
			11/2	0	07	59
		19	15/1	0	04	55
			15/2	0	06	83
			14	0	12	39
			13/1	0	02	78
			13/2	0	09	61
			12	0	16	44
			11/1	0	05	81
			10/2	0	00	50
		20	6	0	05	56
			15	0	06	83
			14/1	0	00	50
			14/2	0	00	75
			7	0	11	13
			8/2	0	12	65
			86	0	10	62
			89	0	17	71
			95/2	0	09	36
			102/1	0	07	84
			103	0	04	04
			112	0	01	77
			119	0	02	53
			128	0	00	75
			132	0	00	50
			137	0	09	61
			139	0	04	04

Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatli No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
			158	0	00	25
			159	0	03	54
			160	0	00	50
			161	0	05	06
			172	0	01	77
			174	0	01	01
			199	0	00	25
			200	0	03	03
			201	0	02	53
			202	0	00	25
			208	0	03	79
			209	0	02	02
			210	0	00	25
			211	0	01	26
			213	0	09	86
			220	0	00	25
			221	0	00	75
			317	0	01	51
4. BINJHAUL	28	59	9	0	12	14
			10	0	12	39
			6	0	12	39
			7	0	10	12
			4/2	0	01	26
		60	8	0	01	01
			3	0	14	42
			23	0	03	79
			22	0	04	30
			19	0	06	07
		56	20	0	07	08
			11	0	10	62
			6	0	10	62
			15	0	00	25
			5	0	01	51
		55	7	0	00	25
			4	0	12	90

Name of Village	Hadbest No.	Mustatili No.	Khaera / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
		42	24	0	06	07
			23	0	05	56
			19	0	02	27
			12	0	13	91
			9/1	0	00	25
			9/2	0	00	50
			11/2	0	00	75
			10	0	14	16
			1	0	03	54
		43	5	0	11	38
		33	25/1	0	00	25
			25/2	0	07	59
			24	0	07	33
			17	0	09	86
			18	0	02	78
			13	0	14	92
			12	0	00	75
			9/1	0	07	08
			9/2	0	03	03
			2	0	03	54
			1	0	13	91
		32	5	0	00	50
		23	21	0	00	50
		24	25	0	13	66
			24	0	05	31
			17	0	09	86
			18	0	10	37
			13	0	04	80
			12	0	14	42
			9	0	00	50
			11	0	00	50
			10/1	0	07	08
			10/2	0	05	81

Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
		25	6	0	06	83
			5	0	08	09
			4	0	11	38
			3	0	00	25
		13	24	0	02	53
			23	0	14	67
			22	0	02	53
			18	0	00	25
			19	0	12	14
			20	0	07	84
			11	0	07	08
		12	15	0	10	12
			6	0	08	85
			7	0	02	02
			100	0	15	43
			107	0	04	55
			111	0	05	56
			112	0	01	77
			114	0	04	30
			122	0	01	77
			122/1	0	01	01
			126	0	01	77
			324	0	01	26
			325	0	01	01
			331	0	00	75
			332	0	01	01
			357	0	00	50
			362	0	01	26
			387	0	02	53
			407	0	01	01
5. JATAUL	27	73	4	0	09	86
		57	24	0	11	13
			17	0	05	81

Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil. No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
			18	0	06	32
			13/1	0	02	53
			13/2	0	09	61
			8	0	12	14
			3/1	0	03	79
			9/1	0	00	25
			2	0	08	34
		53	22	0	10	87
			19	0	11	63
			20	0	00	25
			12	0	03	03
			11	0	09	10
			10	0	12	14
			1/3	0	01	51
			1/1	0	07	33
		52	5	0	01	01
		36	21/2	0	01	26
		37	25	0	10	12
			16	0	12	14
			15	0	10	87
			14	0	01	26
			7	0	08	60
			6	0	02	53
			4	0	11	38
		31	24	0	10	87
			17/1	0	02	02
			17/2	0	04	04
			14/1	0	11	38
			7	0	07	59
			13	0	00	25
			8	0	03	54
			4	0	01	26
			3	0	10	12

Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
		17	23	0	11	38
			18	0	11	38
			13/1	0	10	62
			13/2	0	01	01
			8	0	11	38
			9	0	00	25
			3	0	09	61
			2	0	01	51
		12	23	0	06	07
			22	0	05	06
			19/1	0	08	60
			18	0	02	53
			13	0	00	25
			12/2	0	10	62
			9	0	11	63
			2	0	10	87
		4	21	0	02	53
			22	0	05	31
			20	0	11	63
			19	0	00	25
			11	0	12	14
			10/1	0	07	33
			10/2	0	00	25
		5	6/1	0	00	50
			6/2	0	01	77
			5	0	05	06
			117	0	05	06
			121/2	0	00	50
			123	0	02	27
			126	0	02	27
			150	0	00	50
			163	0	01	01
			343	0	03	28
			344	0	00	50

Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
6. SIKANDARPUR	19	24	347	0	01	01
			364	0	01	26
			368	0	01	01
			11/1	0	04	04
			11/2	0	07	59
			10	0	11	13
			1	0	07	33
		23	6/1	0	00	25
			5	0	02	27
		14	21/1	0	02	27
		15	25/2	0	09	10
			16/1	0	11	13
			15/1	0	10	12
			15/2	0	01	01
			6/1	0	11	13
			5/2	0	11	13
		6	25	0	12	90
			103	0	01	01
7. RAZAPUR	13	73	1/1	0	03	54
			1/2	0	01	26
			2/2	0	00	50
			2/3	0	00	25
		63	21/1	0	01	77
			21/2	0	01	26
			22/1/1	0	06	32
			22/1/2	0	01	01
			20	0	00	25
			19	0	11	38
			12	0	06	60
			11	0	04	30
			9	0	00	25
			10/1	0	01	26
			10/2	0	11	38
			1	0	07	64

Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
		62	5	0	04	80
		58	25	0	12	65
			16	0	07	84
			17	0	03	79
			14	0	12	65
			7	0	08	34
			8	0	04	30
			4	0	00	25
			3	0	12	65
		43	23	0	05	81
			22	0	04	55
			19	0	12	65
			12	0	07	84
			11	0	05	06
			10	0	06	57
			80	0	10	12
			69	0	02	27
			117	0	00	25
			847/2	0	01	26
8. DADLANA	25	122	10	0	06	57
			1	0	06	83
		121	5	0	05	81
		117	25	0	12	65
			16	0	05	31
			17	0	07	33
			14	0	12	65
			7	0	03	03
			13	0	00	25
			8	0	09	61
			3	0	11	89
			2	0	01	01
		114	23	0	00	75
			22	0	11	89
			19	0	02	53
			12	0	00	25
			11	0	02	53
			10	0	01	51

Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatli No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
		113	5	0	03	28
		110	25	0	01	51
			13	0	05	81
			8	0	12	65
			3	0	05	81
			2	0	06	83
			17	0	00	50
		104	22	0	12	65
			19	0	06	83
			20	0	05	81
			11	0	12	65
			10	0	07	84
		103	6	0	08	60
			5/1	0	00	25
			5/2	0	05	81

[F. No. L-14014/10/06-G.P.]

S. B. MANDAL Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 मई, 2006

क्र. आ. 1853.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य में लोनी (पुणे) से पकनी (सोलापुर) तक हजारवाडी के रास्ते पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक विस्तार पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी भूमि में जो इस से उपावद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित है, जिसमें उक्त पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में निवसित है, उस तारीख से जिसको इस अधिसूचना से युक्त भारत के राजपत्र की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाए जाने के लिए उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के सम्बन्ध में श्री. संजीव जाधव,

सक्षम प्राधिकारी, मुम्बई-पुणे पाइपलाइन विस्तार परियोजना (लोनी से पकनी तक हजारवाडी के रास्ते), हिन्दुस्तान

पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, मेगा सेंटर, मगरपट्टा - एम व एन विंग, हादापसर - 411 028 (पुणे जिला)

महागष्ट को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालूका : तासगाव			जिला : सांगली		राज्य : महाराष्ट्र		
क्रम सं.	गाव का नाम	सर्वे नंबर	गट नंबर	उप-खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
					हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	बेलावी		1783		00	00	30
			1784		00	29	40
			1788		00	40	50
			1782		00	03	15
			1781		00	19	80
			1780		00	14	40
			1779		00	15	48
			1778		00	10	44
			1772		00	53	82
			1790		00	36	45
		गट नंबर 1790 और 1855 के बीच में रा मा 75			00	03	60
			1855		00	55	06
			1852		00	08	10
			1851		00	17	10
			1863		00	81	90
			1862		00	81	90
			1861	अ	00	34	20
			1861	व	00	49	50
			1859		00	21	60
			1750		00	03	00
			1880		00	00	60
			1749		00	27	00
			1748		00	12	24
			1747		00	02	03
			1947		00	19	44
			1948		00	30	60
			1949		00	06	49
			1950		00	06	26
कुल					06	84	36

[फा. सं. आर-31015/26/2004-ओ.आर.-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th May, 2006

S. O. 1853.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Loni (Pune) to Pakni (Solapur) via Hazarwadi in the State of Maharashtra, an extension pipeline should be laid by Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited:

And whereas it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid and which is described in the Schedule annexed hereto;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of the Gazette of India containing this notification are made available to the public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein for laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Sanjeev Jadhav, Competent Authority, Mumbai-Pune Pipeline Extension Project (from Loni to Pakni via Hazarwadi), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mega Center, Magarpatta – M & N Wing, Hadapsar – 411 028 (Pune District), Maharashtra.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : TASGAON			District : SANGLI		State : MAHARASHTRA		
Sr. No.	Name of the Village	Survey No.	Gat No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
1	2	3	4	5	Hectare	Are	Sq.mt
1	YELAVI		1783		00	00	30
			1784		00	29	40
			1788		00	40	50
			1782		00	03	15
			1781		00	19	80
			1780		00	14	40
			1779		00	15	48
			1778		00	10	44
			1772		00	53	82
			1790		00	36	45
			SH 75 in between Gat No. 1790 and 1852 }		00	03	60
			1855		00	55	06
			1852		00	08	10
			1851		00	17	10
			1863		00	81	90
			1862		00	81	90
			1861	A	00	34	20
			1861	B	00	49	50
			1859		00	21	60
			1750		00	03	00
			1880		00	00	60
			1749		00	27	00
			1748		00	12	24
			1747		00	02	03
			1947		00	19	44
			1948		00	30	60
			1949		00	06	49
			1950		00	06	26
Total					06	84	36

[F. No. R-31015/26/2004-O.R.-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 13 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1854.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी एम पी डी आई एल के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 139/92) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-4-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

सं. एल-20012/191/92-आई.आर. (सी-1)

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 13th April, 2006

S.O. 1854.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.139/92) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad I now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CMPDIL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-4-2006.

[No. L-20012/191/92-IR(C-1)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD**

In the matter of a reference U/s.10(1) (d) (2A) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 139 of 1992.

PARTIES: Employers in relation to the management of M/s. Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd., Ranchi.

Vs.

Their Workman.

PRESENT : Shri Sarju Prasad, Presiding Officer.**APPEARANCES:**

For the Employers : Shri A.K. Mishra,
Sr. Personnel Officer.

For the Workman : Shri K.N. Singh,
Authorised Representative.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 31st March, 2006.

AWARD

By order No. L-20012 (191)/92—IR (Coal-I) dated 2-12-1992 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour

has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-sec. (1) and sub-sec. (2A) of Sec. 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal :

"whether the action of the management of M/s. Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd. Ranchi is justified in terminating the services of Shri Vinod Kumar Ram, General Mazdoor/ Sweeper as Cat.I w.e.f. 6-8-87? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled and from what date ?"

2. The case of the sponsoring union is that Vinod Kumar Ram was working continuously as casual worker as sweeper/general mazdoor in the Headquarters of CMPDIL which is a subsidiary company of Coal India Ltd. According to the sponsoring union, Vinod Kumar Ram had been working as casual worker from 1-5-1985 and has rendered continuous service till he was arbitrarily terminated w.e.f. 6-8-1987. The further case of the sponsoring union is that a Public Interest Litigation was filed by one Noni Gopal Mitra against the CMPDIL in the Ranchi Bench of Patna High Court demanding regularisation of casual workers as per list submitted therein. Subsequent lists were also submitted and the management also submitted the list of 104 casual workers working in CMPDIL, besides the casual workers mentioned in the list submitted by the petitioner of that Public Interest Litigation and interested parties. Ultimately there has been a settlement in the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the management agreed to regularise all the casual workers in those lists. According to the sponsoring union, the name of the concerned person, Vinod Kumar Ram also find place in the list of the management submitted in that Public Interest Litigation, but the management started foul playing and in spite of the ban by the management to engage further fresh casual workers had engaged several casual workers subsequent to the engagement of the concerned workman, Vinod Kumar Ram and they have been regularised by the management by back door method whereas the concerned workman, Vinod Kumar Ram has been left out. Therefore, the sponsoring union has raised the present industrial dispute for regularisation of the concerned workman w.e.f. the date of his engagement as has been done in case of other casual workers.

3. The case of the management, on the other hand, is that the present industrial dispute has not been referred by the appropriate Government, because CMPDIL is shops and establishment within the meaning of Bihar Shops & Establishment Act and it is not a mine, therefore, the Central Government is not an appropriate Government and this Tribunal has got no jurisdiction to entertain the reference. Their further case is that the concerned workman had actually worked for 222 days from 20-2-86 to 20-11-86 and he left his job on his own. Further, according to them, he had worked for 46 days 1-8-87 to

5-8-87 and he has left the job on his own. Since the concerned workman has not completed 240 days work he was not regularised nor he is entitled to be regularised in the service of the management.

4. Although the management has taken a plea that the CMPDIL is not an 'Industry' in the written statement but this fact has not been pressed because of the fact that the matter has already been resolved by the Apex Court. Furthermore, the sponsoring union has filed the order of Govt. of India dated 27-9-75 from which it appears that CMPDIL is subsidiary company of M/s. Coal India Ltd. and its function is to make design and planning for all the coal companies of M/s. C.I.L., therefore this a part and partial of the Coal Industry. Furthermore, the Certified Standing Order of National Coal Development Corporation was initially applicable in case of CMPDI Ltd. before CMPDI Ltd. had its own Certified Standing Orders. Therefore, there is no merit in the pleading of the management of CMPDIL that the present dispute has not been referred by an appropriate Government and this Tribunal has got no jurisdiction.

5. It is admitted that there has been a Public Interest Litigation for regularisation of casual workers as there was a practice of engaging casual workers rampantly in CMPDI. It is also admitted that the matter was ultimately settled and the management had agreed to regularise more than one thousand casual workers and even after that they had been regularising casual workers engaged by them subsequent to the engagement of the concerned workman, Vinod Kumar Ram. It is also admitted that atleast Vinod Kumar Ram has worked as casual worker in between 20-2-1986 to 5-8-1987. According to the management the concerned workman had left the work on his own sweet will and the management has never terminated his service. On the contrary, the concerned workman has taken a plea that in case of casual workers the management used to keep them in forced idleness in order to give a break in their service. He has further stated that he has never left the service, rather it was the total wish of the management of CMPDIL to provide him work or to keep him in idleness. Sometime he used to be deputed to work in difference places.

6. From the own written statement of the management and the extract copy of the list of attendance submitted by the management, it appears that the management has admitted that between 20-2-1986 to 20-11-1986 i.e. for a period of nine months the concerned workman has put on actual attendance of 220 days. From the chart of attendance submitted by the management which has been marked Exhibit both from the side of the workman as well as from the management, goes to show that the management has not included weekly days of rest, National holidays and the paid up holidays to which a workman of CMPDIL is entitled to. There is provision in Sec. 28 of the Mines Act and there is similar provision in

the Bihar Shops and Establishment Act also which provided that there will be a weekly day of rest. The management's witness MW-2 Mohan Lal Das has admitted that Sunday is the weekly day of rest in CMPDIL. If we include the weekly day of rest in the working day than there is more than 36 weekly days of rest between 20-2-1986 to 20-11-1986. Besides that there is National holidays like 15th August, 2nd October and paid holidays like Holi, Dussehra falling between this period. If we include these days of rest, National holidays and paid holidays then it becomes more than 260 days. Therefore, on the basis of own chart submitted by the management it is clear that the concerned workman has completed more than 240 days attendance in a calendar year i.e. in the year 1986 itself. Furthermore, MW-2 has stated that the chart was prepared from the Muster Roll Register, but the management has not filed the Muster Roll Register. According to the concerned workman, he has worked in the Bunglow of R.B. Mathur, C.M.D., but no Attendance Register for the casual workers who were engaged in the Bunglow of C.M.D. has been filed by the management. From the evidence of MW-5 A.K. Mishra it appears that he was engaged as casual worker on 7-11-1987 much after the concerned workman and he has not only been regularised as permanent employee but he has been promoted as Welfare Officer. This goes to show that the management are giving employment by back door method, by pick and choose method and are rather depriving a genuine worker like Vinod Kumar Ram.

7. The management has examined MW-1 Lalit Kumar Sinha who is posted in Industrial Relation Department and he has got no personal knowledge about the working of the concerned workman. He has simply stated the stand of the management and has admitted the attendance chart prepared by the management. He has admitted that N.G. Mitra has filed Writ Application No. 9677/83 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court on the basis of which casual workers have been regularised. He had come to say that the name of Vinod Kumar Ram was not there in the list submitted before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. This is quite contradictory because the management admitted that the concerned workman has continuously worked from 20-2-1986 to 20-11-1986 and also for 51 days between 16-5-1987 to 5-8-1987.

Another witness of the Management, MW-2 Mohan Lal Das has come to say that in his department Vinod Kumar Ram, the concerned workman, has worked as casual worker during the year 1986-87 and during calendar year 1986 he has worked 220 days from February to November and in the year 1987 only for 51 days, but he has said that Vinod Kumar Ram has worked directly under one Binod Prasad, Works Supervisor. He has further said that he does not remember if any other casual worker was engaged after Vinod Kumar Ram. He has said that the attendance chart has been prepared from the muster roll register. He

has admitted that Sunday was their weekly holiday. He has also admitted that the concerned workman was employed to do the cleaning work of the office as well as bungalows. He was doing the work of General Mazdoor. MW-3 L.K. Sinha is formal witness and MW-4 Rajesh Kumar Sinha as well as MW-5 A.K. Mishra are formal witnesses who have proved certain documents regarding raising of the industrial dispute.

The workman has examined himself as WW-1 who has supported his case and has stated that he has been making representations time and again for regularisation and he has been terminated from service without giving him any notice or notice pay or any compensation. He has brought on record several representations submitted to the management of CMPDIL which prove that the concerned workman has been rigorously pursuing the matter time and again and therefore it cannot be believed that he had abandoned the job of his own. The other witness of the workman, Ram Chandra Das and Bhola Ram have stated that the concerned workman has continuously worked from May, 1985 to August, 1987 at Rest House, office, C.M.D. and Director's Bungalows and had made several representations for his regularisation.

8. From the materials on record, I find that the concerned workman has been continuously working as casual workers atleast in the year 1986 and upto 5-8-87 and his attendance was for more than 240 days in the year 1986. Therefore, in view of the settlement arrived at in the Hon'ble Supreme Court the concerned workman is entitled for regularisation as permanent employee of CMPDIL from the date of his disengagement as casual worker i.e. 6-8-87, but in the circumstances of the case he will get 25% of back wages only.

9. In the result, I render following award :—

The action of the management of C.M.P.D.I. Ltd., Ranchi, is not justified in terminating the service of Vinod Kumar Ram, General Mazdoor/Sweeper w.e.f. 6-8-87 and he is entitled for reinstatement w.e.f. 6-8-87 and regularisation in Category-I General Mazdoor with 25% back wages. The management is directed to implement the award within 30 days from the date of publication of the award.

SARJU PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1855.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार टिस्को के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 264/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13/4/06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/104/2000-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th April, 2006

S.O. 1855.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.264/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad I now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of TISCO and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-4-2006.

[No. L-20012/104/2000-IR(C-I)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 1, DHANBAD.

In the matter of a reference U/s.10(1) (d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 264/2000.

PARTIES: Employers in relation to the management of TISCO Jamadoba.

And

Their Workman.

PRESENT : Shri Sarju Prasad,
Presiding Officer.

For the Employers : Shri D.K. Verma, Adv.

For the Workman : None

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 30th March, 2006.

AWARD

By order No. L-20012/104/2000—IR (C-I), dated 14-9-2000 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal :

"whether the action of the management of M/s. TISCO in refusing the employment either to Smt. Nanda Kumari, wife of to Sri Dal Bahadur, son, dependent of late Ratne Bahadur is justified? If not, to what relief either of the concerned persons is entitled?"

2. This reference is pending since 25-9-2000. Written statement were filed on 14-8-2000 on behalf of the sponsoring union/concerned workmen, but it appears that for a pretty long time no step is being taken on behalf of the concerned workman.

The concerned workmen is not interested in prosecuting the present case.

In the result, I render No Dispute Award.

SARJU PRASAD, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 13 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1856.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 112/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-4-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/313/97-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th April, 2006

S.O. 1856.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.112/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-I, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-4-2006.

[No. L-20012/313/97-IR(C-I)]

S.S GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 1, DHANBAD.

In the matter of a reference u/s.10(1) (d) & (2A) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 112 OF 98.

Parties: Employers in relation to the management of Mohuda Area of M/s. BCCL.

And

Their Workman.

Present : Shri Sarju Prasad,
Presiding Officer.

For the Employers : None

For the Workman : None

State : Jharkhand. Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 28th March, 2006.

AWARD

By order No. L-20012/313/97-IR(C-I), dated 1-12-98 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour

has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal :

"whether the action of the management of M/s. BCCL in dismissing Shri Kishore Bakla, Miner/Loader from service w.e.f. 16-5-94 is legal & justified ? If not, to what relief the concerned workmen entitled to ?"

2. This reference is pending since 28-12-98. In spite of notice issued by Registered post but the sponsoring union have not appeared nor they have filed any written statement.

Therefore, it appears that sponsoring union or the concerned workmen is not interested to contest this reference.

In the result, I render No Dispute Award.

SARJU PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1857.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 57/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-4-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/641/97-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th April, 2006

S.O. 1857.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.57/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-I, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-4-2006.

[No. L-20012/641/97-IR(C-I)]

S. S GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 1, DHANBAD.

In the matter of a reference U/s.10(1) (d) and (2A) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 57 OF 98.

Parties: Employers in relation to the management of Amalabad Colliery of M/s. BCCL.

And
Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri Sarju Prasad, Presiding Officer.

For the Employers : Shri H. Nath., Adv.

For the Workman : None

State : Jharkhand.

Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 28th March, 2006.

AWARD

By order No. L-20012/641/97-IR(C-I), dated 14-8-98 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal :

“whether the action of the management in taking work as Asstt. Tyndal Fitter from Sh. Dara Singh and paying wages in Cat. IV instead of Cat. V is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workmen is entitled ?”

2. This reference is pending since 1-9-98, but the sponsoring union or the concerned workmen have not filed any written statement in support of their claim.

Notices were sent by Registered post but sponsoring union did not appear or file any written statement.

Therefore, there is no Industrial Disputes persisting now.

Therefore, I render No Dispute Award

SARJU PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1858.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 144/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-4-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/151/96-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एस.एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th April, 2006

S.O. 1858.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.144/97)

of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-I now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-4-2006.

[No. L-20012/151/96-IR(C-I)]

S.S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 1, DHANBAD.**

In the matter of a reference U/s.10(1) (d) and (2A) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 144 OF 97.**PARTIES:**

Employers in relation to the management of Block II Area of BCCL.

And

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri Sarju Prasad, Presiding Officer.

For the Employers : Shri D.K. Verma, Adv.

For the Workmen : Sri B.N. Singh, Secretary,
N.C.W.C.

State : Jharkhand.

Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 29th March, 2006.

AWARD

By order No. L-20012/151/96-IR(C-I), dated 24-7-97 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal :

“whether the demand of the union for the promotion of Shri D.S. Shukla, Crane operator in Grade B from April, 1988 and Grade A from April, 1995 is justified ? If so, to what relief is the concerned workmen entitled ?”

2. This reference is pending since 13-8-97. Sri B.N. Singh, General Secretary of the sponsoring union has filed written statement on 14-8-1996. The Management has also filed its written statement on 10-2-2005. Sri B.N. Singh made submission that the concerned workmen has not been seen for a long period and he is not interested to contest this case.

In the result I submit no Dispute Award as the concerned workmen is not interested to contest this case.

S. PRASAD, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 13 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1859.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 25/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-4-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/273/98-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th April, 2006

S.O. 1859.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 25/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-I now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-4-2006.

[No. L-20012/273/98-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 1, DHANBAD.

In the matter of a reference U/s.10(1) (d) and (2A) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947..

REFERENCE NO. 25 OF 99.

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of
Kusunda Area of M/s. BCCL.

And

Their Workmen.

PRESENT:

Shri Sarju Prasad, Presiding Officer.

For the Employers : Shri U.N. Lal, Adv.

For the Workman : None.

State : Jharkhand.

Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 28th March, 2006.

AWARD

By order No. L-20012/273/98-IR(C-I), dated 29-1-99 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Kusunda Area of BCCL in not providing proper Grade to Sri Michru Bhar who is performing the work of a higher category as Switch Board Attendant/sub-station Attendant is justified? If not, what relief the workmen is entitled to?"

2. This reference case is pending since 11-2-99, but till date neither the sponsoring union nor the concerned workmen has filed written statement inspite of notice being served by Registered post.

In the result I render No Dispute Award.

S. PRASAD, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 13 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1860.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 241/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-4-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/275/93-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th April, 2006

S.O. 1860.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 241/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-I now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-4-2006.

[No. L-20012/275/93-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR COURT (NO. 1), DHANBAD.

In the matter of a reference U/s.10(1) (d) and (2A) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947..

REFERENCE NO. 241 OF 94

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of
Gandudih Colliery of M/s. BCCL

And
Their Workman.

Present : Shri Sarju Prasad,
Presiding Officer.

For the Employers : None

For the Workmen : None

State : Jharkhand.

Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 23rd March, 2006.

AWARD

By order No. L-20012/(275)/93/IR (C-I), dated 24-10-94 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Gonudin Colliery of M/s. Bharat Coking Coal Limited in denying employment to the dependent of Shri Ram Chandar Mochi, Trammer, who retired on 16-7-92 the basis of Circular No. BCCL/PA-II/5/2/128/77/3/45/618 dated, 22-6-77 is justified? If not, to what relief is the workmen entitled?"

This reference is pending since 31-10-94. It appears that sponsoring union has filed Written statement on 13-2-95. The management has also filed Written statement but inspite of several adjournment for a period of more than 10 years the workmen has not adduced any evidence. It appears that concerned workmen has superannuated on 16-7-92 and this dispute is for employment of his dependent. The dependent of an employee of BCCL is provided employment only in case of death of the workmen while in service, or becoming permanently disabled by disease or injury. A dependent of an employee is not entitled to get employment after retirement of the workman.

In the result, I render the following award.

The action of the management in denying employment to the dependent of Sri Ramchandra Mochi, Trammer, who retired on 16-7-92 is justified.

SARJU PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 अप्रैल, 2006

क.अ. 1861.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/क्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 149/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13/4/06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/148/99-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th April, 2006

S.O. 1861.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.149/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad I now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-4-2006

[No. L-20012/148/99-IR(C-I)]

S.S GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR COURT No. 1, DHANBAD.

In the matter of a reference U/s.10(1) (d) and (2A) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

REFERENCE No. 149 of 99

Parties: Employers in relation to the management of Western Jharia Area of M/s. BCCL

And

Their Workman.

Present : Shri Sarju Prasad,
Presiding Officer

For the Employers : None

For the Workman : None

State : Jharkhand.

Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 8th March, 2006.

AWARD

By order No. L-20012/148/99/IR (C-I), dated 15-7-94 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this tribunal :

क्या कामगार युनियन का कथन है कि सर्वश्री तुलसी मंडल एवं सरीफूद्दीन अंसारी क्रमशः वर्ष 1992 एवं 1980 से नाईट गार्ड के पद पर कार्यरत थे सही है? यदि हां तो क्या वर्ष 1997 में प्रबंधन द्वारा उन्हें उक्त कार्य से रोका जाना व नियमित न किया जाना न्यायोचित व विधिवत है? यदि नहीं तो कर्मकार किस राहत के पात्र हैं तथा किस तारीख से

2. From the record it appears that this reference case is pending since 23-7-99 but till date neither party has put forward their case by filing written statement.

Notices were sent by Registered post but yet they have not appeared. Thus, it appears that the Industrial dispute do not persist.

Therefore, I render No Dispute Award

S. PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1862.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी. पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 76/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/205/2004-आई.आर. (सी. एम.-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S.O. 1862.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 76/2005) of the Cent. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of C.P.W.D. Electrical Coordination Circle, CPWD, PWD, Division-IV(DA), and their workman, received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006

[No. L-42012/205/2004-IR(CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

PRESIDING OFFICER : R. N. RAI

I. D. No. 76/2005

IN THE MATTER OF :—

The CPWD Karamchhari Union,
Plot No. 1, Aram Bagh,
Paharganj, New Delhi-16

Versus

1. The Director General Works,
CPWD, Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi-110001.
2. The Superintending Engineer,
Electrical Co-ordination Circle,
CPWD, East Block, R. K. Puram,
New Delhi.
3. The Executive Engineer,
PWD Division-IV (DA),
Hauz Khas Police Colony,
New Delhi-110016

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42012/205/2004 IR (CM-II) Central Government Dt. 04-08-2005 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the demand of CPWD Karamchhari Union for compassionate appointment of Shri Satish Kumar, Dependent of Late Shri Raje Ram, Beldar in the organization of CPWD is legal and justified? If yes, to what relief he is entitled.”

It transpires from perusal of the order sheet that the workman was issued notice on 14-11-2005. Notice has been served on him but he did not appear on 14-11-2005. Case was posted on 28-03-2006 for claim statement. He was not present even on 28-03-2006. The workman applicant has not filed claim statement despite service of notice.

No dispute award is given.

Date : 03-04-2006.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1863.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी. पी. डब्ल्यू. डी. के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नं. 2, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 142/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-04-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/144/2003-आई आर (सी एम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S.O. 1863.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 142/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, No. 2, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Central Public Works Department and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 13-04-2006

[No. L-42012/144/2003-IR (CM-II)]

AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer : R. N. Rai.

I. D. No. 142/2004

In the matter of :—

The President,
All India CPWD Karamchhari Union,
Plot No. 1, Aram Bagh,
Near Udasin Mandir, Paharganj,
New Delhi-110055.

Versus

1. The Director General of Works,
Central Public Works Department,
Nirman Bhawan,
New Delhi-110001.

2. The Executive Engineer (Civil), F-Division,
Central Public Works Department,
Krishi Bhawan Division,
New Delhi-110001.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42012/144/2003-IR (CM-II) Central Government Dt. 19-08-2004 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the contract between the management of CPWD and their contractor is Sham and whether the demand of CPWD Karamchari Union for regularization/absorption of the services of Shri Amit Kumar & 7 others in the organization of CPWD is legal and justified? If yes, to what relief they are entitled?”

It transpires from perusal of the order sheet that notice to the workman was sent but he was not present on 10-04-2006. The workman applicant has not even filed claim statement. The workman applicant did not turn up despite notice. Management was also not present. The workman applicant has not filed claim statement despite service of notice.

No dispute award is given.

Dated : 12-04-2006.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1864.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ोदा के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 59/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-04-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/148/2004-आईआर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S.O. 1864.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 59/2004 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Bank of Baroda and their received by the Central Government on 13-04-2006

[No. L-12012/148/2004-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JAIPUR**

Case No. CGIT-59/2004

Reference No. L-12012/148/2004-IR (B-II)

Sh. Lal Bahadur Agarwal,
Co. Bharat Kirana Store,
Near Lok Sewa Sangh,
Sikar (Rajasthan)-332001

.....Applicant

Versus

1. Bank of Baroda,
Through its Chairman and Managing Director,
Central Office, Baroda Corporate Complex,
Bandra Kurla Crossing,
Bandra, Mumbai.

2. Bank of Baroda,
Through its Regional Head,
Jaipur Region, 4th Floor, Anand Bhawan,
S. C. Road, Jaipur

3. Bank of Baroda,
Through its Branch Manager,
Salasar Road, Sikar

.....Non-applicants

Present :

Presiding Officer	:	Sh. R. C. Sharma
For the applicant	:	Sh. Rajendra Arora
For the non-applicants	:	Sh. T.P Sharma
Date of award	:	28-3-2006

AWARD

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Clause 'D' of Sub-section 1 and 2 (A) to Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') has referred this industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal which runs as under :—

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of Baroda in terminating the services of claimant Shri Lal Bahadur w. e. f. 2-3-2003 is legal and justified? If yes, what relief the claimant is entitled to and from which date?”

2. The workman has pleaded in his claim statement that he was engaged as deposit collector at Sikar Branch w. e. f. 7-1-1981 under a newly launched deposit scheme 'Kutumb Kalyan Nidhi', whose qualifications were similar to that of the clerical cadre and he performed the duties identical to the duties of cashier/clerk of the bank. He had regularly visited the small depositors and on collecting the deposits from them, he had to deposit the said amount in the bank on daily basis after entering into the relevant entries into the concerned record. As per his averments, he continuously worked with the bank for the last 22 years, but the non-applicant bank vide its letter dated 1-3-2003

(Annex. I) terminated his services w. e. f. 2-3-2003. According to his averments, he is workman as defined under Section 2-S of the Act and that his service was terminated in violation of the provision under Section 25-F of the Act. He has further urged that the termination order be quashed and he may be reinstated in the service with its continuity and backwages.

3. Resisting the claim of the workman, the non-applicants in their written-counter have averred that the workman was engaged purely on contractual basis and it was stipulated in the engagement letter that the bank shall have the right to terminate his employment at any time on giving him 24 hours notice without assigning any reason. They have further stated that the workman's contractual engagement as a deposit collector was purely for specific purpose who cannot be continued beyond the closure of the scheme and the 'Kutumb Kalyan Nidhi' which has been discontinued and which has led to the disengagement of workman's services. They have also disputed the duties of the workman by stating that there were no fixed working hours for him and he was free to take any other employment unlike a regular employee. They have added that since the workman's engagement was purely on contractual basis, as such the provision under Section 2 (oo) (bb) is applicable and the workman is not entitled to the benefit of the provision under Section 25-F of the Act.

4. In the rejoinder, the workman categorically stating the facts that he used to come to the branch to deposit the previous days collection and entered into the ledger books the connected entries, has narrated the similar facts as mentioned by him in the claim statement.

5. On the pleadings of both the parties, the following points for determination were framed :—

- I. Whether the workman was engaged as a deposit collector w. e. f. 7-1-1981 by the non-applicant bank, who continuously worked up to 22 years and the nature of his duties were similar to that of a clerical cadre?
- II. Whether the service of the workman was terminated on 2-3-2003 in contravention of Section 25-F of the ID Act?
- III. Whether the claimant is a workman as defined under Section 2(S) of the ID Act?
- IV. Relief, if any.

6. In the evidence, the workman has submitted his affidavit and in the rebuttal, on behalf of the non-applicants the counter-affidavit of Narayan Lal, the Branch Manager has been placed on the record. Both these witnesses were cross-examined by the respective opposite representative. Both of the parties have also led the documentary evidence.

7. I have heard both the parties and have scanned the record. The point-wise discussion follows as under :—

Point No. I, II and III :

8. Since the questions on facts and law pertaining to these points are common, they are being discussed together as below.

9. The 1d. representative for the workman contends that the workman was engaged by the bank on 7-1-1981 as deposit collector whose duties were to bring the deposits on behalf of the bank from customers by canvassing them from door to door, that he continuously worked with the bank for about 22 years and his duties were similar to that of the cashier/clerk of the bank. The 1d. representative further contends that his position was at par with the clerical staff and he used to discharge the duties of clerical nature and in addition the other works told by the Branch Manager were also carried out by him. The 1d. representative has placed his reliance upon documentary evidence Ex. WD-1 to 138, which are the photocopies of the passbooks and ledger sheets. His submission is that the entries in the passbooks and ledgers were made by the workman and he was even given the facility of credit card through Ex. WD 73. The 1d. representative has invited my attention towards the decision referred to in 2001 (3) SCC 36 contending that this is the identical case wherein the deposit collectors were considered as workmen and were entitled to their absorptions.

10. Per contra, the 1d. representative for the non-applicants submits that the referred to decision is not similar to the present controversy, wherein the workman was engaged on contractual basis under the scheme of Kutumb Kalyan Nidhi. By engaging the workman *vide* letter of engagement dated 7-1-1981, it was clearly in the notice of the workman that it was a contractual appointment and as per the condition No. 8 of the letter of engagement his service could be terminated at the discretion of the management. The 1d. representative has insisted upon that there was no relationship of employer and employee between the contesting parties and the claimant was simply a collection agent under the scheme, that his work was not at par with the permanent employee because the duties of workman were quite different, who had to go from door to door to collect the money from the customers. The 1d. representative has placed his reliance upon the letter of engagement and the notice Ex M-1.

11. I have bestowed my anxious consideration to the rival contentions and have carefully perused the decision referred to before me.

12. Section 2 (S) of the Act lays down as under:—

“Workman means any person (including an apprentice) employed in any industry to do any manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be express or implied, and for the purposes of any proceeding under this Act in relation to an industrial dispute,

include any such person who has been dismissed, discharged or retrenched in connection with, or as a consequence of, that dispute, or whose dismissal, discharge or retrenchment has led to that dispute”....

13. The undisputed facts of the case are that the workman was engaged as a collecting agent/deposit collector vide letter of engagement dated 7-1-1981 for door to door savings under the bank's scheme titled as “Kutumb Kalyan Nidhi”. Its condition Nos. 5 & 8 are usefully quoted as below:—

“5. : You shall be paid such commission or remuneration for functioning as the collecting agent as may be determined by the Bank and provided in the Rules governing the scheme from time to time and shall subject to such deductions as may be provided by the bank. You shall not be entitled to or claim any other amount either by way of commission, honorarium, allowances of any type or any other account whatsoever. The bank shall not allow any other facilities/concessions to you either in form of providing conveyance or by way of conveyance allowance or any other allowance whatsoever.

8. : The Bank shall have a right to terminate your engagement at any time on giving you twenty four hours notice without assigning any reason. You shall be entitled to terminate the engagement on giving the Bank 3 months notice.”

14. Thus, the workman was employed as a commission agent on 7-1-1981. Under this scheme vide the engagement letter dated 7-1-1981 executed between both the parties, he was required to visit the residences or places of work of mini deposit account holders for discharging of his duties and to deposit with the bank all the collections made by him by the next following working day. As per condition No. 5 of the letter of engagement he was paid commission or remuneration for functioning as a collecting agent on the deposits collected by him. It is further undisputed that the claimant continued to work in this capacity till 1-3-2003, whose engagement was discontinued by the notice Ex. M-1 w.e.f. 2nd March, 2003. The workman in his affidavit has further deposed that in addition to the duties of collecting agent, he used to perform the other becoming duties as per the instructions of the authorities and has cited the examples that he made the entries in the passbooks and ledgers. In support of his version, he has placed on record the photocopies of the passbooks Ex. WD-1 to Ex. WD-72 along with ledger sheets Ex. WD-74 to WD-138 and has stated that the entries therein were recorded by him. In his cross-examination, he has stated that he used to visit the customers' residence from door to door for collecting the money, where he used to note the entries in their passbooks and that he was employed under the Kutumb Kalyan Nidhi Scheme. He has also stated that the commission was paid to him for discharging his duties.

15. On the other hand, the MW-1 Narayan Lal Sharma, the Branch Manager has deposed in his affidavit that the letter of engagement was issued to the workman who had admitted the terms of conditions stipulated therein and that there were no fixed working hours for the claimant for collection of the deposits. He has further stated that even the retired employees having respective experience were eligible for employment under the scheme and the service of the workman could be terminated by the bank on giving him 24 hours' notice. He has asserted that the duties and responsibilities which are being discharged by the regular employee of the bank and that of the workman are quite different. In his cross-examination, this witness has stated that in the passbooks the entries were recorded by the bank officials and not by the agent, that the agent only issued the receipt of payment of money to the customer and that the photocopies Ex. WD-1 to WD-72 belong to the branch of the non-applicant bank. Though he has stated that these entries are not in the handwriting of the workman, which are made by the bank employees, yet he has admitted that he cannot definitely state that these entries are not in the handwriting of the workman. He also could not pointed out as to whether the photocopies of the ledger sheets from Ex. WD-74 to WD-80 belong to the branch of the non-applicant bank and has failed to identify the initials thereupon as to whether they are put by the bank officers. He has admitted that the workman had continuously worked w.e.f. 1981 to 2003.

16. It, thus, it flows from the aforesaid evidence, oral as well as documentary gathered on the record, that the claimant had also worked in the bank besides his duties of the collecting agent, and he also performed the additional duties as clerk/cashier as per the instructions of the concerned authorities, which is fortified from the documentary evidence Ex. WD-1 to WD-72 which are the passbooks and the photocopies of the ledgers Ex. WD-74 to WD-138. His version is further supported by Ex. WD-73, the copy of the credit card, which suggests that he was also given the facility of credit card. Thus, he was apparently working under the direct control and supervision of the bank for its benefits on payment of the fixed commission accruing on the collected funds and was performing the duties of similar kind to that of a regular employee of the bank. Therefore, the position of the claimant which emerges from the aforestated facts is equivalent to that of a regular employee of the bank.

17. On account of the aforestated grounds and on the basis of the duties assigned to the workman vide the letter of engagement dated 7-1-1981, the relationship between the two appears to that of an employer and employee contrary to the relationship of principal and agent. As such, the claimant succeeds in establishing the fact that he is a workman as defined under section 2(S) of the Act.

18. Undisputedly, the workman had continuously worked from 7-1-1981 till 1-3-2003 and he had completed over 240 days of actual service during the preceding calendar year to his termination. The bank while terminating his services has acted in contravention of Section 25-F of the Act since the requirements thereunder were not complied on behalf of the bank. Accordingly, his termination tantamounts to retrenchment.

The Ld. representative for the workman in support of his contention has invited my attention towards (2001) 3 SCC 36 wherein the Hon'ble Apex Court on the similar facts has affirmed the findings of the Tribunal that the deposit collectors are workmen within the purview of Section 2 (s) of the Act and that the commission received by the deposit collectors is nothing else but wage, which is dependant on the productivity. It has been further held by the Hon'ble Court that the commission is paid for promoting the business of the bank. The facts of the referred to case are squarely applicable to the case at hand and the judgment supra fortifies the submission advanced on behalf of the workman. Thus, it is concluded that the bank has acted in contravention of the provision under Section 25-F of the Act.

20. To sum up, all these points are decided in favour of the workman and against the non-applicant bank.

RELIEF

21. For the foregoing reasons, the workman is entitled to be reinstated in the service with its continuity. The workman has pleaded that he is out of employment since his termination and his testimony on this point stands unrebutted.

22. In consequence, the reference is answered in the affirmative in favour of the workman and against the non-applicant bank and it is held that the action of the management of non-applicant in terminating workman's services w.e.f. 2-3-2003 is illegal and unjustified, which is quashed accordingly. It is further held that the workman is entitled to be reinstated in the service with its continuity and 50 per cent back-wages. An award is passed in these terms accordingly.

23. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17(1) of the Act.

R.C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1865.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ बड़ोदा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 65/04)

को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-04-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/160/2004-आई.आर. (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगधरान, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S.O. 1865.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 65/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Bank of Baroda, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-04-2006.

[No. L-12012/160/2004-IR (B.- II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JAIPUR

Case No. CGIT-65/2004.

Reference : No. L-12012/160/2004-IR (B.- II)

Sh. Harender Pal Singh,
S/o Sh. Jethu Singh,
R/o Udawat, Rajputana Tent House,
267, Hanumant Nagar-A Sector, BJA Colony,
JodhpurApplicant

versus

The Regional Manager,
Bank of Baroda.
Regional Office,
63, First Polo, Paota,
Jodhpur-342001Non-Applcant

PRESENT:

Presiding Officer : Sh. R.C Sharma.

For the applicant:	Sh. Rajendra Arora.
For the non-applicant:	Sh. T.P. Sharma.
Date of award:	21-3-2006

AWARD

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Clause 'D' of sub-Sections 1 & 2(A) to Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') has referred this industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal which runs as under:—

"Whether the action of the Management of Bank of Baroda, Regional Office 63, First Polo Ground, Pawata, Mandore Road, Jodhpur in terminating the

services of Shri Harender Pal Singh S/o Sh. Jethu Singh, Sweeper w.e.f. 5-1-2004 is legal and justified? If not, what relief is the concerned disputant entitled to?"

2. The workman has pleaded in his claim statement that he was employed on 9-8-2002 as a sub staff (Sweeper) against the vacant post, who was eligible for this post, but his service was terminated w.e.f. 5-1-2004 in contravention of the provision under Section 25-F of the Act. It is further stated that from 9-8-2002 to 3-1-2004, he has continuously worked and has completed 541 days in total with the non-applicant establishment. He has also stated that subsequent to his termination the bank has employed temporarily the junior persons to him. He has urged that his termination order be declared as unjustified and illegal and he be reinstated in the service with its continuity and back-wages.

3. Disputing the claim of the workman, the non-applicant in his written-counter has averred that in the bank services the employees are appointed after going through the prescribed procedure for selection, that no permanent or temporary appointment was given to the workman and that the Chief Manager was not authorized to appoint the workman. He has stated that on the requirement of work, the workman was engaged for cleaning and dusting in the office and that it is incorrect to state that any post of Sweeper was vacant with the bank.

4. In the rejoinder, reiterating the facts as narrated in the claim statement the workman has cited certain letters issued by the bank in his favour.

5. On the pleadings of both the parties, the following points for determination were framed:—

- I. Whether the workman has worked for more than 240 days with the non-applicant from 9-8-2002 to 3-1-2004, whose service was terminated in violation of Section 25-F of the Act?

BOA

- II. Whether at the time of terminating the services of the workman the junior persons to him were retained by the non-applicant bank in contravention of the provisions under Section 25-G of the Act?

BOA

- III. Whether the claimant is a workman as defined under Section 2-S of the Act?

BONA

- IV. Relief, if any.

6. In the evidence, the workman has submitted his affidavit and on behalf of the non-applicant, the counter-affidavit of MW-1, Sh. Adhir Kumar Gupta, Chief Branch Manager has been brought on the record. Both these

witnesses were cross-examined by the respective opposite representative. The workman has also led the documentary evidence, whereas the non-applicant has chosen not to adduce it.

7. I have heard both the parties and have scanned the record. The point-wise discussion follows as under:—

POINT NO. I

8. The Id. representative for the workman contends that the workman was employed as a sub staff (Sweeper) on 9-8-2002 against the vacant post of Sweeper who continuously worked with the bank but his service was terminated on 5-1-2004 without issuing him any notice or making payment of one month's salary in lieu of the notice and retrenchment compensation. He further submits that the workman was paid on monthly basis and his pay was being credited in his bank account, which is proved from Ex. W-6, the scroll book. The Id. representative has then contended that the vouchers containing the payment of wages from August, 2002 to January, 2004 have also been placed on the record by the workman and the statement of bank account discloses that from December, 2002 to January, 2004 he worked with the bank and every month the amount was credited into his account. His next contention is that the management witness has admitted in his cross-examination that the bank has also a post of Sweeper. His submission is that on account of the attendance register Ex. WD-4, it is also proved that the workman was working with the bank. The Id. representative has also placed his reliance upon the letters Ex. WD-1, WD-2 and WD-3 issued by the bank and has vehemently contended that the workman has completed 240 days of work in each calendar year.

9. In response, the Id. representative for the bank submits that the disputant was a part-time casual worker who was engaged from time to time for white washing the office building, etc. and his appointment was not under the rules, who has sought his back-door entry into the bank, which cannot be allowed. As per his submission, no letter of appointment was ever given to him and the burden lies upon the workman to prove that he has completed 240 days of work during the preceding calendar year.

10. I have bestowed my thoughtful consideration to the rival contention.

11. The workman has adduced the documentary evidence on the record which contains Ex. WD-1 to WD-6. Ex. WD-1 is a letter dated 13-8-2002 written by the Chief Manager to the Assistant General Manager proposing to engage the workman's services at Bhagat Ki Kothi Extension Counter of the bank. Ex. WD-2 is another letter dated 16-8-2002 addressed by the Assistant General Manager to the Chief Manager asking him to ascertain whether the workman is working at the Bhagat Ki Kothi Extension Counter. Vide letter Ex. WD-3 dated 23-5-2003,

the workman's biodata was forwarded to the Assistant General Manager which indicates that the workman was engaged w.e.f. 8-8-2002 and who has completed a continuous service of 9 months and 13 days as on 23-5-2003 i.e. the date of the biodata. Ex. WD-4 is the staff attendance register where the name of the workman is borne out and his attendance is marked w.e.f. 9th August, 2002 till March, 2003. Thus, with the assistance of Ex. WD-3 and WD-4, it is established that w.e.f. his date of employment i.e. 8-8-2002, the workman was continuously performing his job till 23-5-2003. Ex. WD-6 is the scroll book which contains the entries of the monthly payment of wages to the workman. It has been contended on behalf of the workman that the amount of wages was credited into his account in the bank. The scroll book thus contains the entries of his payment of wages w.e.f. December, 2002 to January, 2004. On the strength of Ex. WD-6, Scroll book and the payment of voucher Ex. WD-5, it is further established that in the calendar year from 5-1-2003 to 4-1-2004 preceding to his date of termination, the workman had also completed over 240 days of actual service.

12. Coming to the oral evidence available on the record, the workman has testified the facts as stated in his claim and has exhibited the aforesaid documents. In his cross-examination, though he has admitted that no written appointment letter was issued to him, that he does not orally remember as to how many days he worked in between August, 2002 to 31-12-2002, yet he has emphatically stated that except on Sundays he attended the office each day in the said duration. He has also categorically stated that he was engaged for cleaning and dusting the official premise and he performed the work for the full day. He has also pointed out that he signed in the attendance register and he has stood unshaken in his cross-examination.

13. MW-2, Adhir Kumar Gupta, The Chief Manager has admitted in his cross-examination that neither the workman was engaged nor his service was terminated during his tenure of posting and he has further admitted that Ex. WD-4 pertains to the Bhagat Ki Kothi Extension Counter and Ex. WD-5 relates to the non-applicant bank. He has also admitted the other document Ex. WD-6 and WD-1 to WD-3, which belonged to the extension counter of the bank. Thus, the oral evidence available on the record, too, strengthens the workman's case and on a careful examination of the evidence, it is concluded that the workman was continuously working w.e.f. 9-8-2002 till 23-5-2003 and he had completed over 240 days of actual service in the calendar year preceding to the date of his termination. Undisputedly, prior to the termination of his service neither the legal notice was served upon him, nor one month's salary in lieu of the notice was paid to him, nay the retrenchment compensation was paid to him. As such, the non-applicant has acted in contravention of the requirements contained under Section 25-F of the Act and the Workman's termination amounts to retrenchment.

Therefore, the workman is entitled to the protection under Section 25-F of the Act. Accordingly, this point is decided in favour of the workman and against the non-applicant bank.

POINT NO. II

14. The Id. representative for the workman submits that subsequent to the termination of the workman's service the junior employees are still working with the bank. It has been opposed on behalf of the bank by contending that no other casual worker was engaged subsequent to the employment of the workman.

15. The workman neither in this claim statement nor in his affidavit has disclosed the name of such junior employee who has been retained by the bank while terminating his service. No documentary or oral evidence could be led by the workman in support of his plea. As such, the workman has failed to discharge the burden of this point which is decided against him.

POINT NO. III

16. It is undisputed that the claimant was a casual worker whose services were hired on payment of wages by the bank, which is an industry. The matter relates to the termination of the service of the workman. As such, the disputant falls within the purview of the definition under Section 2-S of the Act and this point is decided in his favour.

RELIEF

17. For the foregoing reasons, the workman is entitled to be reinstated in the service. He has also deposed in his affidavit that he is unemployed since his termination. It could not be rebutted on behalf of the non-applicant bank. Therefore, he is also entitled to get the back-wages.

18. Consequently, the reference is answered in the affirmative in favour of the workman and against the non-applicant bank and it is held the termination order dated 5-1-2004 passed against the workman is illegal and unjustified. The workman is entitled to be reinstated in the service with its continuity and 50 per cent back-wages. An award is passed in these terms accordingly.

19. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17(1) of the Act.

R. C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1866.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17, के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सेन्ट्रल बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के

बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 126/01) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/81/2001-आई आर (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S.O. 1866.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 126/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Central Bank of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 13-04-2006.

[No. L-12011/81/2001-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR, COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/126/01

Presiding Officer : Shri C. M. Singh

The General Secretary,
Daily Wages Bank Employees Association,
Hardev Niwas, 9,
Sanwer Road,
Ujjain.

—Workman/Union

Versus

The Zonal Manager,
Central Bank of India, Zonal Office,
Arera Hills, Jail Road,
Bhopal (MP)

—Management

Bench of Lok Adalat

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Shri C. M. Singh, Presiding Officer
CGIT-cum-Labour Court,
Jabalpur | Chairman |
| 2. Shri R. C. Shrivastava,
Advocate | Member |
| 3. Shri Liyakat Ullah,
Advocate | Member |

AWARD

Passed on this 26th day of March, 2006

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-12011/81/2001 IR(B-II) dated 16-7-2001 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of management of Regional Manager, Central Bank of India, Ratlam in not

regularising the services of Shri Rajesh Nahar is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?”

2. In this reference Shri R. Nagwanshi, General Secretary of the Union moved an application that no dispute award be passed in this reference. He orally submitted that now no dispute is left between the workman/Union and the management. Shri S. K. Rao, Sr. Advocate, the learned counsel for management submitted that he has no objection if no dispute award is passed in the reference.

3. In view of the above, it appears that no dispute is left between the parties and therefore no dispute award is passed without any order as to costs.

4. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer
Chairman

R. C. SHRIVASTAVA, Member
LIYAKAT ULLAH, Member

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1867.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 8/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/219/99-आई.आर. (बी.-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

S.O. 1867.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 8/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of Bank of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 13-4-2006.

[No. L-12012/219/1999-IR(B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR, COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/8/2000

Presiding Officer : Shri C. M. Singh

The General Secretary,
Dainik Vetan Bhogi Bank Karmachari Sangathan,
Hardev Niwas, 9, Sanwer Road,
Ujjain.

—Workman/Union

Versus

New Delhi, the 17th April, 2006

The Regional Manager,
Bank of India, Zonal Office,
22, Yashwant Niwas Road,
Indore-452003

—Management

Bench of Lok Adalat

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Shri C. M. Singh, Presiding Officer
CGIT-cum-Labour Court,
Jabalpur | Chairman |
| 2. Shri R. C. Shrivastava,
Advocate | Member |
| 3. Shri Liyakat Ullah,
Advocate | Member |

AWARD

Passed on this 26th day of March, 2006

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-12012/219/99 IR(B-II) dated 20-23-12-99 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Bank of India in denying regularization and terminating the service of Sh. Vijay Rao Vadhmare, Ex-Sepoy w. e. f. 31-8-1997 is legal and justified? If not, what relief is the disputant concerned entitled to?”

2. In this reference Shri R. Nagwanshi, General Secretary of the Union has moved an application with the prayer that no dispute award be passed in this reference. He orally submitted that no industrial dispute is left between the workman/Union and the management. Shri A. K. Shashi, Advocate the learned counsel for the management submitted that he has no objection if no dispute award is passed in the reference.

3. In view of the above, it appears that no dispute is left between the parties and therefore no dispute award is passed without any order as to costs.

4. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer
R. C. SHRIVASTAVA, Member
LIYAKAT ULLAH, Member

नई दिल्ली, 17 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1868.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूको बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 8/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-04-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/275/99-आईआर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

S.O. 1868.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 8/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kolkata as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of UCO Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 13-04-2006

[No. L-12012/275/99-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA**

Reference No. 8 of 2000

Parties: Employers in relation to the management of
UCO Bank

AND

Their workmen

PRESENT: Mr. Justice Hrishikesh Banerji,
Presiding Officer

APPEARANCE:

On behalf of : Mr. H.R. Khan, Legal Retainer of
Management the UCO Bank.

On behalf of : Mr. A. Panigrahi, Assistant
Workmen Secretary Union.

State : West Bengal. Industry : Banking.

AWARD

1. By Order No. L-12012/275/99/IR(B-II) dated 31-01-2000 the Central Government in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :

“Whether the action of the management of UCO Bank in terminating the service of Shri Uttam Sarkar (at Coochbehar Branch) w.e.f. 1-4-99 and not paying him the salary, allowances at per Class-IV employees of the Bank w.e.f. 23-5-89 is just and fair? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?”

2. The present reference has been made at the instance of the UCO Bank Employees' Association (West Bengal & Sikkim State Committee), hereinafter to be referred as the union. The case of the union as it appears from its statement of claims is that the UCO Bank is a corporate, public sector Bank constituted under the Banking, Companies (acquisition and transfer of undertakings) Act, 1970 and is deemed to be a 'State' within the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution of India. According to the union the service conditions of the workman staff of the

Bank are governed by the various industry-wise NIT Awards and Bank-wise settlements from time to time. It is stated that in order to carry Bank's business and discharge its responsibilities towards its customers and public, the management provides employment in different cadres. It is also stated that the management appoints sub-staff on daily wage basis to carry out the routine functioning the branches and these temporary workers are later being absorbed permanently. It is further stated that the management engaged one Shri Uttam Sarkar as a temporary Peon in subordinate cadre on daily wage basis at Coochbehar Branch. Uttam Sarkar worked on temporary basis since 23-5-1989 at the said branch without any break and he worked in the said branch as a temporary employee but not in a temporary vacancy and temporary period. Shri Sarkar the concerned workman worked there for a long period of more than 10 years and there were four vacancies in the said branch either due to promotion or transfer from among the employees in subordinate cadre. It is also stated that the daily wages of all these temporary employees are determined by the Bank from time to time and the criteria for determining the daily wages are contained in the Bank's Circular No. CHO/PAS/4/90 dated 31-3-1990. It is stated that the Bank is permitted to engage temporary employees in permanent vacancies in terms of provision 20.8 of the Bipartite Settlement dated 19-10-1966. According to the union as per the service regulation the concerned workman should have been absorbed permanently as he served the Bank for more than 10 years as a peon and he is entitled to be absorbed permanently in the said post and the period of his temporary service should have been treated as probationary period. It is further stated that the union made a demand several times verbally and by a letter dated 05-04-1999 requesting the management for absorption of the concerned workman on permanent basis. It is also stated that even though the concerned workman fulfilled the eligibility criteria, the management has not regularised his service treating him as casual employee and thereby perpetually and consistently exploiting the poor employee by adopting the unfair labour practice as enumerated under Schedule-V of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It is stated that though the concerned workman rendered service since 23-5-1989 in the Bank continuously without any break, he was being paid much lower emoluments per day compared to the pay of a regular Peon in identical work. According to the union the daily wage of the temporary employees working as a Peon/Peon-cum-Farash is more than Rs. 95 since 1997, but the concerned workman was paid only Rs. 40 per day during the years 1997, 1998 and 1999. It is therefore stated that the concerned workman is entitled to receive the correct daily wages as per Bank's Head Office Circular No. CHO/PAS/4/90 dated 01-04-1990. It is also stated that the Bank has also revised the daily wages in the year 1994, but the concerned workman was not paid such revised rate. It is further stated that the management has terminated the services of the concerned workman illegally

without any notice or payment of compensation violating Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. It is also stated that the concerned workman completed 240 days of work in 12 calendar months preceding the date of his termination and, therefore, he should be deemed to be in continuous service under section 25B(2)(a)(ii) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Accordingly, it is stated that such illegal termination of the workman tantamounts to retrenchment within the meaning of Section 2 (oo) of the Act. It is, therefore, stated that the retrenchment of the concerned workman without compliance of the provisions of Section 25F of the Act is illegal and as per decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd. V. Shambunath Mukherjee it is invalid. It is also stated that in the case of one Raj Kumar Mallick in the Bank in a very similar circumstances the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court in the year 1990 was pleased to direct the Bank to take step to regularise the appointment of the said Shri Mallick. It is, therefore, prayed that the concerned workman be regularised and reinstated in service with full back wages and other service benefits.

3. The management of UCO Bank in its written statement stated that the present reference is bad in law and the same should not be entertained. It is also stated that the union has no *locus standi* to espouse this case. Management denied that the dispute as mentioned in the schedule of reference is an industrial dispute and the aggrieved employee is a workman within the meaning of the Industrial Disputes Act. Regarding the facts of the case, it is stated by the management that sub-staffs on daily wage basis are not appointed by the Bank. But, it is also stated that in rarest of the rare cases such appointments are made to cope with increase in the workload consequent upon death, retirement of the permanent staff. It is denied that temporary workers are later on absorbed permanently. It is also denied that as per the Service Regulation Shri Uttam Sarkar should have been permanently absorbed as he served the Bank for more than 10 years as a Peon. Management also denied various statements and allegations made on behalf of the workman. It is stated by the management that the Bank from time to time to meet the temporary needs engaged several persons in their different branches and those engagements were made on purely casual basis. It is also stated that the recognised union of the Bank made representation for absorption of all these casual employees permanently and after several discussions, some of such casual employees were empanelled in the year 1989 for their recruitment in regular vacancies. It is stated further that the Bank is presently suffering huge losses and overall restructuring of the Bank's branches, so also man power are going on. It is also stated that apart from general ban for recruitment proposed by the Central Government, the Bank decided not to recruit any person at present and therefore, it cannot regularise services of any person. It is further stated that

the Banking Division, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India advised all Public Sector Banks that no additional posts should be created and the existing vacancies should not be filled up. It is further stated that the Government of India advised that in order to improve productivity and profitability the Public Sector Banks should streamline their manpower planning by restricting overall staff expansion to 1.5 per cent per annum. It is further stated that there was directives of the Reserve Bank of India also in this regard. It is, therefore, stated that in the light of the aforesaid directives and norms and on assessment of the manpower position and the productivity per man-power it was found that the Bank lagged behind the 20 Nationalised Banks during the year ending 31st March, 1990 and emphasis was put on business planning and man-power planning. It is reiterated that the Bank since 1989-90 is continuously suffering loss and the accumulated net loss upto 31-03-1997 was Rs. 1,63,991 Lakhs. It is stated further that in order to improve productivity and profitability of the Bank the Memorandum of Understanding document for 1994-95 as finalised by the Reserve Bank of India on the basis of the discussion at the meeting held on 15th September, 1994 was signed and submitted to the Reserve Bank for release of Government's contribution towards Bank's capital. It is stated also that the MOU document included performance obligations and commitments in respect of a number of area covering a wide gamut of Bank's working which required to be fulfilled within a definite time frame, namely, 31-03-1995. The management has detailed certain measures decided to have been taken regarding staff productivity. It is stated in the above circumstances that no recruitment can be made in the Bank save and except a few specialists and Probationary Officers. It is further stated that All India UCO Bank Employees' Federation, a recognised Staff Union moved a writ petition before the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court, being W.P. N. 1390 of 1998 and the Hon'ble High Court disposed of the said writ petition by directing the Bank to consider the appointment of the members of the said union, who worked as daily wagers under the branch and were empanelled for consideration for permanent appointment in the Bank after the ban on appointment in the Bank is withdrawn. It is, therefore, stated that the question of absorption of the said Shri Uttam Sarkar does not arise. In this connection it is stated that the said Shri Sarkar never worked for a period of 240 days or more continuously and in fact he worked as a daily wage worker on purely temporary nature and he was never engaged against a permanent vacancy. It is further stated that Shri Sarkar is carrying on business of electrical repairing from S. N. Road Bye Lane, Subhaspally, Cooch Behar and as such he is self-employed and for such purpose he is enjoying financial accommodation from Cooch Behar Branch of the Bank. Therefore, no industrial dispute can be raised. In such circumstances, it is stated that the said Shri Sarkar cannot

have any legitimate claim for permanent appointment in the Bank and also he is not entitled to emoluments as alleged in the reference and as such, the question of interference in the matter does not arise. It is thus stated that the reference be answered in the negative.

4. On behalf of the workman a rejoinder is filed denying the allegations of the management as made in its written statement and reiterating statements made in the statement of claims. It is stated that the present reference be heard and decided on merit and the reliefs as prayed for on behalf of the workman be granted.

5. On behalf of the workman two witnesses were examined. WW-1 Uttam Sarkar is the concerned workman in this case. He stated in his deposition that he had worked in the UCO Bank at Coochbehar Branch since 23-05-1989 to 17-04-1999 in the post of Peon. He belongs to Scheduled Cast and his education is Class-III passed. He stated that he was working in place of Chandan Rabidas, Ashoke Chakraborty, Biplab Dutta and Bimal Chanda who were sub-staffs of the Coochbehar Branch of the Bank. According to him Chandan Rabidas got promotion and Bimal Chanda had died. He stated that he was not given any appointment letter and he was working under the instruction of the Manager of the Bank. He also stated that he used to go to the office at 9.30 A.M. and used to remain there till 6 or 7 P.M. He also stated that he worked continuously from 23-05-1989 to 17-04-1999. He used to get payment of Rs. 40 per day through voucher. He stated that he was not paid overtime although used to work overtime, nor he was paid any wages for Sundays and holidays. He further stated that he had requested the Manager to give him the permanent post and also requested the union for the same, but it was not accepted by the management. He further stated that when the union on his request represented the matter to the Regional Office, the Branch Manager told him he was no more required to work. According to the witness he had worked for above 240 days in each year during the period of his working there. He further stated that he had not taken any leave from the Bank during that period. He also stated that in spite of demand for bonus, he did not receive any bonus. He also stated that he was neither issued any notice at the time of retrenchment, nor paid any retrenchment compensation. He stated also that during the period of his service in the Bank no show cause or chargesheet was ever issued to him. In his cross-examination he stated that his name was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange for appointment in the Bank. He also stated that while he was working for electric works in the Bank, the Manager asked him to work in places of four vacant posts. He also named the persons who were holding those posts earlier. He stated that he was appointed in place of Chandan Rabidas, but he did not ask for appointment letter. He could not say in which year and which month he worked for how many days. He was given a positive suggestion to suggest that

he worked for more than 240 days only in the year 1996. He was also given positive suggestion to suggest that he worked for 54 days in 1989, 146 days in 1990, 197 days in 1991, 202 days in 1992, 236 days in 1993, 213 days in 1994, 239 days in 1995, 251 days in 1996, 236 days in 1997, 235 days in 1998 and 59 days in 1999. He denied the suggestion that he had not repaid the loan of Rs. 5000 and that he is still running the business of electrical repairing. He stated that he is not employed anywhere.

6. WW-2, Molay Bhattacharya is the other witness on behalf of the workman. He is working in the Bank at its Cooch Behar Branch since November, 1981 in the clerical cadre. He knows the concerned workman and according to him he worked in the Bank in 1989 as a Peon. He states that the concerned workman in the Bank continuously from May, 1989 to 17th April, 1999. He further states that the concerned workman was appointed by the then Manager incharge of the Bank and he was working on the permanent vacancy of one Chandan Kumar Radidas who was promoted to Clerk. He also stated that the concerned workman used to attend office at 9.30 A.M. and he used to work under the orders of the Manager. According to him there were other vacancies too in the said branch in the cadre of sub-staff. He further stated that Shri Sarkar the concerned workman used to get Rs. 11 per day to Rs. 40 per day. He stated further that the concerned workman worked for more than 240 days in a calendar year and his work was seized by the then Manager orally. The concerned workman, according to this witness, was neither served with any notice nor chargesheet or show cause prior to termination. He also stated that the workman did not get any bonus. In his cross-examination the witness stated that he did not see any paper regarding the number of days of work of the workman. Although the witness stated that he knew the number of days of work of the concerned workman, he could not give exact number. He further stated that one Nomai Ghosh, Manager Incharged engaged the concerned workman, but no appointment letter was issued in this regard. It is stated by him that the name of the concerned workman was not forwarded by the Employment Exchange. Various suggestions were given to the witness which he categorically denied.

7. Sole witness for the management in the case is Kartick Chandra Mondal, MW-1. At the time of his deposition he was working as manager of Biriti Branch of the Bank, but he was posted at Coochbihar Branch from 24-05-1999 to 22-10-2001. He knew the concerned workman. According to him the concerned workman was a casual worker in the category of sub-staff and he used to work on daily-wages basis. He also stated that the name of the concerned workman was not sponsored by the Employment Exchange. He further stated that neither any appointment letter was issued to him, nor his name was in the attendance register of the Branch. According to him

the Assistant Manager at the relevant time was of the view that there was some additional work and thus the concerned workman was engaged by the Manager. He stated that the workman was engaged in the year 1989 and he worked upto March, 1999 and he used to do sundry work of cleaning the office, carrying the files and papers and also going to the Post Office etc. The witness further stated that the concerned workman had worked for more than 240 days in 1996, but such engagement was not continuously. He also stated that in the years 1997, 1998 and 1999 the workman not work for 240 days. He further stated that the workman was never engaged as badli or against permanent vacancy. It is imported to note here that the witness stated that there was neitherd any order was passed, nor the management was made for a particular period. This witness further stated that his name was not included in the panel of sub-staff for engagement on permanent basis because he was not qualified for the job, but the witness has not stated why he was not qualified in this regard. He also stated that the workman concerned was doing some petty business. In his cross-examination this witness stated that he joined the concerned branch after the workman was removed. The witness stated that his statement that the workman was removed in March, 1999 is on the basis of record. He denied the suggestion that the workman had worked upto April, 1999, but after being confronted with some vouchers, the witness stated that these vouchers indicate that the workman was working on day-to-day basis till 14-04-1999. The witness further stated that the workman was doing routine work and the same was due to increased volume of work. According to him the said exigency continued for 10 years. He has stated about embargo imposed on the Bank for recruitment in 1992/93. He also stated that there is no rule regarding engagement of such persons in the banking industry. He also stated that there was circular received which provided for disengagement of any such person engaged in such manner and that was the reason for disengagement of the concerned workman. This witness further stated in cross-examination that there is provision in the bipartite settlement that attempt should be made to regularise such person who was engaged for petty long time on casual basis, but they did not take any such attempt. He also stated that initially the workman was being paid Rs. 20 and his last payment was Rs. 40 per day. He agreed that the workman was never paid any bonus. He also agreed that though he was not present at the time of removal of the workman it appears to him that no notice was served prior to his termination. It appears that this witness of the engagement has no personal knowledge of the matter and whatever he deposed are on the basis of records of the Bank.

8. So far as documents are concerned, both the parties have exhibited several documents. Amongst the documents filed on behalf of the workman, Ext. W-1 is the

copy of the Bank's circular dated 31-03-1990 regarding empanelment and absorption of the persons engaged on daily wage basis in terms of settlement dated 12-10-1989. In this circular the Bank laid down guidelines for engagement of casual workers and also their permanent absorption. It is stated inter alia in this circular that while the Bank is concerned to ensure that the empanelled casual workers continue to earn their bread, their utilisation should be strictly according to requirements and they would be empanelled and absorbed in terms of settlement dated 12-10-1989. In my opinion this is very fair and reasonable. Ext. W-2 is the letter of the union to the Regional Manager of the Bank requesting regularisation of the concerned workman. Exts. W-3 to W-7 are the circulars of the Bank about enhancement of daily wage rates of the empanelled casual workers from time to time between the period 1994 to 1999. Ext. W-8 is the letter of the union dated 06-05-1999 addressed to the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Calcutta raising the industrial dispute in the matter. Ext. W-9 is the copy of the order dated 05-09-1990 passed by the Hon'ble Calcutta High Court. Ext. W-10 is the advertisement published in The Statesman on 27-03-1992 regarding opening of 6 new branches of the Bank. Ext. W-11 is the memorandum of agreement dated 12-04-1989 regarding absorption of personal drivers of Higher Executives of the Bank. Ext. W-12 is the school leaving certificate of the concerned workman. Ext. W-13 is the caste certificate of the concerned workman. Ext. W-14 is the circular of the bank dated 29-08-1990 wherein it is reiterated that no further engagement of casual worker is to be made under any circumstances except as per guidelines given in Ext. W-1. Ext. W-15 is the letter of the Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance, Dept. of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) addressed to the Chief Executives of all Public Sector Banks regarding recruitment and absorption of temporary employees in public sector Banks. An approach paper not the issue of temporary employees is also annexed to the said letter. Ext. W-16 is another letter of the Govt. of India Ministry of Finance, Dept. of Economic Affairs (Banking Division) dated 12-12-1990 addressed to the Chief Executives of all the Public Sector Banks on the same subject. Ext. W-17 is the letter dated 16-07-1997 written by the Manager of the Coochbehar Branch of the Bank to the Divisional Manager, W.B.M. V Salt Lake, Calcutta relating to the present matter. It is stated in this letter that the concerned workman, Uttam Sarkar was the only casual worker who was employed in that Branch before 1990 by the then Manager of the Branch and the concerned workman was working on daily basis Rs.40 per day since then. It is also stated that the concerned workman was employed there as there were too many vacancies due to either promotion or transfer of the subordinate staff members of the concerned Branch. Names of four such subordinate staff members are also mentioned in the letter. Ext. W-18 is the letter of the concerned workman dated 19-04-1999 addressed to the Manager of the Coochbehar Branch of

the Bank requesting him not to discontinue his service. Ext. W-19 is a no dues certificate issued in favour of the concerned workman regarding the loan taken by him from the manager of the Coochbehar Branch of the Bank. Ext. W-20 is another certificate issued by the manager of the Coochbehar Branch of the Bank dated 28-03-2001 stating that the concerned workman used to work in that branch since 23-05-1989 daily wage and he was never paid any bonus. Ext. W-21 series are the xerox copies of 11 working expenses vouchers for 03-04-1999, 05-04-1999 to 13-04-1999, 16-04-1999 and 17-04-1999. These vouchers show that the concerned workman worked upto 17-04-1999. Ext. W-22 is the circular dated 04-09-1997 of the Bank relating to payment of bonus.

On the other hand out of the documents filed on behalf of the management, Ext. M-1 is the letter dated 17-07-1999 of the Bank's Coochbehar Branch to the Regional Manager, West Bengal Region-I of the Bank regarding the present dispute. Ext. M-2 is one of the statements enclosed with the aforesaid letter showing calculation of the number of days worked by the concerned workman. It appears therefrom that the concerned workman worked for 54 days in 1989, 146 days in 1990, 197 days in 1991, 202 days in 1992, 236 days in 1993, 213 days in 1994, 239 days in 1995, 251 days in 1996, 236 days in 1997, 225 days in 1998 and for 59 days in the year 1999. Ext. M-3 is an application for personal loan of the concerned workman dated 18-08-1992 for an amount of Rs.5000. Ext. M-4 is a promissory note dated 19-08-1992 signed by the concerned workman relating to the said loan. Ext. M-5 is a letter of waiver of presentment of promissory note dated 19-08-1992. Ext. M-6 is the concerned agreement dated 19-08-1992 relating to the said term loan. Ext. M-7 is the document of hypothecation of stocks. Ext. M-8 is the statement of loan account of the concerned workman dated 16-07-1999. Ext. M-9 is a debit voucher dated 16-07-1992 respect of loan account of the concerned workman. Ext. M-10 is the circular of the Bank dated 19-10-1989 regarding empanelment and absorption of persons engaged on daily wage basis in terms of the settlement dated 12-10-1989. Ext. M-11 is the letter of the Reserve Bank of India dated 16-12-1997 regarding achievement of capital adequacy ratio of 8% addressed to the Chairman of the Bank. In this letter the Reserve Bank of India also gave certain instructions in the matter. Ext. M-12 is the copy of the order passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Calcutta on 4th August, 1999, in W.P. No. 1390 of 1998. Ext. M-13 is the letter of the Manager of the Coochbehar Branch of the Bank to the Assistant General Manager, Regional Office, W.B.M.-V of the Bank wherein the particulars of engagement of the workman concerned etc. have been supplied. Several enclosures have also been supplied with this letter. It is stated in this letter that the concerned workman used to perform the same nature of work as are done by the permanent members of

subordinate staff. It is also stated that a number of subordinate staff were transferred without any replacement resulting shortage of man-power in subordinate cadre and the temporary arrangement, meaning thereby engagement of the concerned workman, therefore was necessitated for running the institution smoothly. It is pertinent note that it is stated in this letter that the workman had performed duties for 255 days in the year 1996, whereas in Ext. M-2 it is stated he had worked for 251 days in 1996. Ext. M-13/1 is a chart giving the particulars relating to engagement of the concerned workman from 23rd May, 1989 to March 31, 1999. Ext. M-13/2 is also another chart showing the vouchers submitted relating to charges reimbursed to the concerned workman. Ext. M-13/3 are the concerned 118 vouchers.

9. Though the management alleged in its written statement that the present reference is bad in law and the union has no locus standi to espouse the cause of the concerned workman and the dispute involved in the present reference is not an industrial dispute, but thereafter they never pressed those points. Therefore, this Tribunal is not in a position to accept the same and the present reference is held to be perfectly all-right and maintainable.

10. Management has urged that the Bank had been suffering losses and overall restructuring of its branches including manpower is going on and there is ban on recruitment from the Central Government. Therefore, it is stated that the management is not in a position to recruit any person. Management has stated in details about the measures taken by it to improve financial position. In my opinion the management can do everything to improve the financial position of the Bank and this Tribunal is not empowered to interfere in this regard. But, if they violate the laws of the land, more particularly, provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the Act), this Tribunal being the adjudicating authority in terms of the order of reference under the Act, shall naturally interfere with the decisions of the Management. It is further stated that the concerned workman has been carrying on business of electrical repairing and he is self-employed and for that purpose he has been enjoying financial accommodation from the Bank and therefore, he is not entitled to raise industrial dispute. It is further stated that as per the terms of reference this Tribunal is not invested with jurisdiction to adjudicate whether the concerned workman should be regularised or absorbed in the service of the Bank and there should exist post for regularisation under a scheme. It is also stated that the concerned workman did not work for 240 days or more in a period of 12 calendar months preceding the date of his termination. Management has accordingly prayed for answering the reference in the negative.

11. It is stated on behalf of the workmen that the workman concerned served the Bank almost 10 years

continuously and as such there is no doubt that he rendered continuous service for one year before his termination and such termination constitutes retrenchment under Section 2(00) of the Act. It is further stated that since the workman actually served 241 days during a period of 12 calendar months preceding the date of his termination, under deeming provision of Section 25B (2) (a) (ii) of the Act, he should have been given one month's notice or notice pay in lieu thereof and retrenchment compensation as provided under Section 25F of the Act prior to his retrenchment. In the circumstance, it is stated that since the management has not complied with the mandatory provisions of Section 25F of the Act before termination of service of the concerned workman, termination of his service is bad illegal and *void ab initio* and he is entitled to be reinstated in service with full back wages. It is further stated that the workman was not paid daily wages to which he was entitled and in this connection Exts. W-3 to W-7 have been referred to. It is prayed that the workman is also entitled to be regularised in service with effect from 23-05-1989.

12. From the evidence, both oral and documentary as discussed above it appears that there was acute shortage of man-power in the subordinate cadre at Cooch Behar Branch of the UCO Bank due to either transfer or promotion of the permanent incumbents. In such circumstance the then Branch Manager of the said Branch was compelled to engage Uttam Sarkar the concerned workman since 23-05-1989. The concerned workman's educational qualification is Class-VIII pass as required for appointment as a Peon in the Bank at the relevant time. He belongs to Scheduled Caste community. The concerned workman continued to work till March, 1999 as per order of reference and the evidence of the management. But, xerox copies of certain vouchers have been produced on behalf of the workman to show that the concerned workman actually worked upto 17-04-1999 and those have been marked Exts. W-21 series on consent of the management without formal proof. Thus, it is admitted that the concerned workman actually worked upto 17-04-1999. It is also admitted position that the workman was neither given any notice nor notice pay or retrenchment compensation at the time of his termination.

Regarding the nature of work of the workman concerned the statement of claims of the union is clear and specific that he was working as a temporary Peon against permanent vacancy arisen due to transfer or promotion of the permanent incumbents which have been substantiated through the evidence of WW-1 and WW-2. MW-1 also stated that the concerned workman was doing the routine work and it continued for 10 years.

Further, Ext. M-13 clearly states that the concerned workman used to perform the same nature of work as are done by the permanent members of the subordinate staff

and a number of subordinate staff were transferred from the concerned branch without any replacement. Thus, there is no doubt at all that the concerned workman was engaged to perform the duties of subordinate staff which were perennial in nature.

In respect of the number of days of work, the concerned workman stated that he had worked for more than 240 days in each year during the period of his service in the Bank, but he could not state the exact number of days of such work. The other witness (WW-2) on behalf of the workmen also stated that the concerned workman was working continuously since May, 1989 to 17th April, 1999, but he also could not give the exact number of such days. On the other hand, the sole witness MW-1 of the management stated that the concerned workman worked for more than 240 days in the year 1996 and he did not work for 240 days in the years 1997, 1998 and 1999. He also could not give the exact number of days for which the concerned workman worked in each year. Therefore, it is admitted that the concerned workman atleast worked for more than 240 days in the year 1996. Naturally, the documents are the best possible evidence in this type of case. Attendance register, therefore, would have been the best evidence here, but from the pleadings of the parties as well as evidence on record do not suggest that any attendance register used to be maintained for the concerned workman. Therefore, the question of calculating the number of days of work of the concerned workman on the basis of attendance register does not arise.

Management, however, filed two charts, namely, Exts. M-2 and M-13/1 regarding the number of days of work of the concerned workman and this Tribunal has no other alternative but to rely on them to find out the actual number of days worked by the concerned workman. Such being the position, on comparison of the above two charts following picture emerges :—

Years	No of days per Ext. M-2	No. of days as per Ext. M-13/1
1989	54	54
1990	146	146
1991	187	197
1992	202	206
1993	236	236
1994	213	213
1995	239	239
1996	251	255
1997	236	236
1998	235	236
1999	59	59

12. I have already stated that it is an admitted fact that the concerned workman had worked for more than 240 days in the year 1996. But, as it appears, as per Ext. M-2 it is 251 days and 255 days as per Ext. M-13/1. It also appears from Ext. M-13/1 that the concerned workman is shown to have worked for 18 days in the month of October, 1998, but on verification of the dates as given against that month it is evident that he had worked for 19 days in October, 1998. There are also some discrepancies here and there in respect of the number of days of work of the concerned workman in the above two exhibits. If there is such evident discrepancies regarding the number of days of work of the concerned workman in the above two exhibits filed by the management itself, possibility of mistake in calculation of such number of days of work as shown by the management cannot be ruled out. In the light of the above observation if we consider that the concerned workman missed the magic figure of 240 days just by a day in the year 1995 and just for few days in the years 1993, 1997 and 1998, serious doubt arises in mind about the correctness of such calculation.

13. In this connection the union relied upon the decision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of K.C.P. Employees' Association V. Management of K.C.P., reported in 1978-1-LLJ 322 wherein it has been observed that "In industrial law, interpreted and applied in the perspective of Part-IV of the Constitution, the benefit of reasonable doubt of law and facts, if there be such doubt, must go to the weaker section, labour."

14. Be that as it may, for application of Section 25F of the Act the workman has either to render continuous uninterrupted service for one year or he has to render service for one year prior to the date of termination of his service. This is not a case where the workman has rendered continuous service for uninterrupted period of one year. This point has elaborately been dealt with in the case of Mohan Lal V. Bharat Electronics Ltd. (1981-Lab I.C. 806). The union relies upon Section 25B (2) of the Act which provides service for 240 days in 12 calendar months prior to termination of service. From the vouchers, Exts. W-21 series, which are marked on consent of the management and without formal proof it is clear that the workman actually rendered service for 10 days in April, 1999 upto 17-04-1999. So, on backward calculation of one year from that day the date of reckoning will start from 18-04-1998. Thus, if the calculation is made from 18-04-1998 upto 17-04-1999 on the basis of the vouchers, Exts. W-21 series and the chart, Ext. M-13/1 the workman concerned is found to have worked for the following number of days :—

Month/Year	Dates of work	No. of days
1	2	3
April, 1998 (from 18th)	18, 20-25, 28-30	10

1	2	3
May, 1998	2, 4-6, 8, 9, 11, 13, 18-23, 25, 27, 29 & 30	18
June, 1998	1-6, 8, 10-13, 15-20, 22-28	24
July, 1998	1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 11, 13-16, 18, 20-25, 28-31	21
August, 1998	1, 3, 4, 6-8, 10-12, 18-22, 24-29 & 31	21
Sept., 1998	1-5, 7-12, 14-19, 21-26	23
Oct., 1998	3, 7-9, 12-17, 20-24, 28-31	19
Nov., 1998	5-7, 9-14, 16-21, 23-25, 27, 28 & 30	21
December, 1998	1-3, 5, 7, 9, 17-19, 21-24, 30 & 31	15
January, 1999	1-3, 5-9, 11, 13-16, 18, 20, 21, 27-30	20
February, 1999	1-6, 9-11, 13, 15-20, 22, 23 & 27	19
March, 1999	1, 4-6, 8, 10-13, 16-19, 22, 24-27, 30 & 31	20
April, 1999 (Upto 17th)	2, 3, 5-10, 12, 13, 16 & 17 TOTAL:—	12 243

15. It is, therefore, established that the concerned workman had actually worked for 243 days in the preceding one year from the date of his termination. The workman thus having been in continuous service under the management as per deeming provisions of Section 25B (2) of the Act, his service ought not have been retrenched except with compliance of provisions of Section 25F of the Act.

16. Admittedly, in the instant case there was no compliance of Section 25F of the Act before the retrenchment of the concerned workman. Since such retrenchment without compliance of the above statutory provisions shall render the termination of service of the concerned workman *void ab initio*, it follows as a matter of course that he shall not only be entitled to be reinstated in service but also will be entitled to receive all the back wages which might have accumulated in his favour in the meantime.

17. Management claimed that the concerned workman is not entitled to raise the present industrial dispute because he is a self-employed person carrying electrical repairing business and obtained financial accommodation from the Bank in this respect. It is a fact that he obtained a term loan from the Bank in the year 1992 and he also repaid the entire amount together with interest as it appears from the evidence on record. At the same time it is

also a fact that the Bank granted such loan to the concerned workman being fully aware of that he had been serving the Bank as a casual worker. Thus, it was the decision of the Bank itself to grant him the said loan and if the same is irregular it is the fault of the Bank management and not the concerned workman. In my opinion, therefore, the fact of obtaining loan from the Bank in the facts and circumstances of the case does not in any way preclude the concerned workman to raise the present industrial dispute.

18. This Tribunal in terms of the present reference is also to decide here whether the management was just and fair in not paying salary and allowances to the concerned workman at par with the Class-IV employees of the Bank. In this regard I have already found out while analysing the evidence on record that there is clear admission on the part of the management that the concerned workman used to perform the same nature of work as are being done by the permanent members of the subordinate staff of the Bank. It is also evident that he was not appointed to the post of Peon by following recruitment procedure of the Bank and his service has not yet been regularised. It is also clear from Exts. W-1, W-3, W-4, W-5, W-6 and W-7 that there is a category of workmen in the Bank described as empanelled casual workers and they are actually empanelled to be regularised in due course as per settlement dated 12-10-1989. These exhibits also show that their rates of daily wages were being revised and enhanced from time to time, but this workman was being deprived of that benefit. It is stated on behalf of the workman that the concerned workman belonged to non-C.C.A. area. It appears from these exhibits that the rates of wages for the empanelled casual workers for that area were being enhanced to Rs. 41 w.e.f. 01-04-1990; Rs. 61 w.e.f. 01-04-1994; Rs. 77 w.e.f. 01-09-1995; Rs. 87 w.e.f. 01-11-1996; Rs. 93 w.e.f. 01-11-1997 and Rs. 110 w.e.f. 01-03-1999. But, this concerned workman was being paid @ Rs. 11 first; then @ Rs. 15 from September, 1989; then @ Rs. 20 from May, 1990; then @ Rs. 30 from July, 1992 and thereafter @ Rs. 40 from November, 1992. In this manner the concerned workman was being paid much lesser amount than the empanelled casual workers, although he was doing the same nature of work as are being done by the regular subordinate staff of the Bank. The reason for payment of such meagre amount to the concerned workman has not been explained by the management. This is a clear case of exploitation of a poor workman in the hands of the management of a Public Sector Bank. The management of the Bank, therefore, absolutely unjust and unfair in not paying salary and allowances to the concerned workman at par with the Class-IV employees of the Bank.

19. On behalf of the workman it is prayed that the management be directed to regularise the concerned workman in the service of the Bank since he was appointed against permanent vacancy arisen due to transfer and

promotion of permanent incumbents in the subordinate cadre of the concerned branch. In my view it is established beyond doubt in the present case that the concerned workman had been working in the Bank for a large number of days during a long period of about 10 years against vacancy caused due to promotion and/or transfer of the permanent employees in the subordinate cadre and he not only completed more than 240 days service during the preceding 12 months of his date of termination, but also completed more than 240 days service at least in the year 1996. The union, in the circumstances, can justifiably claim regularisation of service of the concerned workman, But, this Tribunal in terms of the present reference is not in a position to direct the management to regularise his service. I, however, hope that the management in the light of my observations in this Award shall try to regularise the service of the concerned workman as it was being done in the cases of empanelled casual workers.

20. So, upon consideration of the facts and circumstances of the case as well as the position of law in the matter I am to hold that the action of the management of UCO Bank in terminating the service of Shri Uttam Sarkar and not paying him the salary and allowances at par with the Class -IV employees of the Bank, management is directed to reinstate the concerned workman in service forthwith, Although the concerned workman is entitled to the full back wages from the date of his termination to the date of his reinstatement in service, considering the financial position of the Bank as stated by it, I direct the management to pay him 75% of his back wages. The workman, however, shall be entitled to the daily rates of wages at par with the empanelled casual workers for the period of service already rendered as mentioned earlier in this Award.

This is my Award.

Dated, Kolkata,
the 4th April, 2006.

HRISHIKESH BANERJI, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 18 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1869.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 226/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-04-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/80/97-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th April, 2006

S.O. 1869.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 226/97 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, KANPUR(U.P.) as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 17-04-2006.

[No. L-12012/80/1997-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI SURESH CHANDRA, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT KANPUR

Industrial Dispute No. 226 of 97
In the matter of dispute between:

Yashwant Singh
S/o Raghunath

Vill. Dhanipur
Post Khangesia Mau
District Sitapur.

AND

The Zonal Manager
Bank of India
Zonal Office Mohini Mension-I
Nawal Kishore Road
Lucknow.

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, vide notification No. L-12012/80/97-IR (B-II) dated 10-11-97 has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:—

Whether Sh. Yashwant Singh has worked for 240 days or more continuous service in the management of Bank of India, Lakhimpur Kheri? Whether the management has violated the provisions of Section 25-F of I.D. Act? If so what relief the said workman is entitled?

2. In the instant case after exchange of pleadings between the parties, workman was given repeated opportunities to adduce evidence, but for the reasons best known to him he failed to put his appearance before

the tribunal. He has also not led any evidence in support of his case.

3. On 23-3-2006, when the case was taken up for hearing the representative for the opposite party appeared and put an endorsement on the ordersheet to the effect that since the workman has not given any oral evidence in support of his case management also need not lead any oral evidence in support of their case.

4. From the facts and circumstances explained above it is abundantly clear that virtually it is a case of no evidence. The tribunal is also of the firm opinion that the workman is not interested in prosecuting his case. Under these circumstances the tribunal is left with no other option but to hold that the workman is not entitled for any relief as claimed by him for want of evidence, and the claim of the workman is liable to be rejected.

5. Accordingly it is held that as the workman failed to adduce evidence in support of his claim he cannot be held entitled for any relief as claimed by him and accordingly his claim fails for want of evidence. Thus the reference is bound to be answered against the workman. Accordingly reference is decided against the workman and in favour of the management holding that the workman is not entitled for any relief.

SURESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1870.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ श्रम न्यायालय, कानपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 14/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को दिनांक 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12013/24/98-आई.आर (बी. II)
सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th April, 2006

S.O. 1870.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 14/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Kanpur (U.P.) as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Union Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 17-04-2006.

[No. L-12013/24/98-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SRI SURESH CHANDRA PRESIDING OFFICER CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, SARVODAYA NAGAR, KANPUR (U.P.)

Industrial Dispute No. 14 of 99

In the matter of dispute between:

Union Bank Staff Association
Secretary U.B. Staff Association
C/o. Union Bank of India,
24/53 Birhana Road, Kanpur.

....Application

AND

The Assistant General Manager
Union, Bank of India
Regional Office
Pandu Nagar, Kanpur.

.... Management

AWARD

1. Central Government, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi, vide notification No.L-12013/24/98-IR (B-II) dated 15-1-99, has referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal:—

Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India in appointing S/Sri M.C. Gupta, Madhukar Pandey & M. P. Pal as computer operator/ data entry operator on adhoc basis is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the said workmen are entitled?

2. It is unnecessary to give full details of the case as on 5-7-2005, when the case was taken up for hearing the Secretary of the Union which has espoused the present dispute moved an application that since the reference is not pressed as the grievance have been resolved by the bank, hence case be decided accordingly.

3. In view of above and also in view of the fact that the demand raised through the present dispute by the union have been resolved by the bank, there remains no controversy to be decided in the present dispute.

4. Accordingly the present dispute is decided in the above terms holding that the union is not entitled to any relief in pursuance of the present dispute.

SURESH CHANDRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 18 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1871.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 71/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-04-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/200/2001-आईआर (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अव्वर सचिव

New Delhi, the 18th April, 2006

S.O. 1871.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 71/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Bhubaneswar as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Union Bank of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 17-04-2006

[No. L-12011/200/2001-IR (B-II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
BHUBANESWAR

PRESENT:

Shri N. K. R. Mohapatra,
Presiding Officer, G. G. I. T. -cum-Labour Court,
Bhubaneswar.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 71/2002

Date of Passing Award—20th March 2006

BETWEEN:

The Management of the Chairman
& Managing Director, Union Bank of
India, Central Office, 239, Vidhan
Bhawan Marg, Nariman Point,
Mumbai—400 021.

... 1st Party-Management

AND

Their Workman represented through
The General Secretary, All India Union
Bank Employees' Federation, C/o. Union
Bank of India, 15th India Exchange Place,
Kolkata—700 001.

... 2nd Party-Union.

APPEARANCES:

Shri R. R. Mohanty, ... For the 1st Party
Sr. Manager (HR). Management.

Shri Naba Kumar Shome. ... For the 2nd Party-Union.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour in exercise of Powers conferred by Section -7 A read with sub-section (1) of the Section 33-B of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) have referred the following dispute for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L- 12011/200/2001-IR (B-II), dated 9-8-2002.

"Whether the action of the Management of Union Bank of India to impose the punishment of dismissal from service upon Shri P.K. Sarangi, Special Assistant, Cuttack (M) Branch *vide* Orders dated 30-6-2000 is legal and justified. If not, what relief is the aggrieved workman entitled to?"

2. During August 1999 the workman was working as a Special Assistant, Union Bank Branch at Cuttack. During that time he was also the General Secretary of All Orissa Union Bank Employees Association (BEFI). It is alleged by the Management that as a matter of course the workman used to go frequently to the Rourkela branch without any permission. In one occasion i.e. on 9-8-1999 he went to the above branch at Rourkela and indulged himself in subversive activities like instigating employees not to work and interfering in the office administration of the branch bank causing dislocation of the bank work. Therefore, on the basis of a joint report of four officers of the said bank a show cause was issued to the workman and not being satisfied with his explanation he was placed under suspension on 1-10-1999 and subsequently was charge-sheeted on two major counts and two minor counts making the content of the show cause issued to him a part of the charge-sheet. He was charge-sheeted in the following manner.

Gross misconduct

- (i) Disorderly and indecent behaviour on the premises of the bank.
- (ii) Doing act prejudicial to the interest of the bank.

Minor misconduct

- (i) Committing nuisance on the premises of the bank.
- (ii) Failure to show proper consideration, courtesy towards officers of the bank.

The above charges were framed on various allegations, which are extracted below.

"Following acts of omission and commission have been reported against Shri P.K. Sarangi :

Shri Sarangi came to Rourkela Branch at about 10.35 A.M. on 9-8-1999. He instigated full time Sweeper, Shri Rabi Bada, who was performing the duties of sub-staff in the absence of a permanent sub-staff, by asking him not to perform the duties of sub-staff. Subsequently, he instigated Shri A.N. Rout, who was attending to the work on Deposit

table at the Branch, telling him as he is a Computer Operator he should not perform the manual work. He stayed at the Branch for about an hour and created a scene of nuisance in the Banking Hall by instigating all the award staff colleagues in a loud voice to adopt non-cooperation. Finally he left the Branch at about 11.30 A.M. with Shri A. Rehman, Computer Operator to Ambagaon Branch.

Shri Sarangi again came to the Branch at about 2.30 P.M. On entering the Branch, he occupied the adjacent seat to the Accountant, Shri P.D. Lakda and passed sarcastical remarks in Oriya meaning as "BM is GALUA". Accountant does not hear anything. This Branch has only one Officer, Shri N.C. Prusty. Now this Branch has 4 SC/ST Officers knowing nothing about the work. All the work is being carried out by staff and sub-staff employees etc. Subsequently, he shouted at the Head cashier as to why he had brought out the cash from safe and who would stitch the Notes/Hearing the shoutings, Branch Manager, Shri D. Sahoo came out of his cabin. At that time, Shri Sunakar Pati, a colleague of Shri Sarangi passed remarks loudly in Oriya meaning as Branch Manager is a notorious one and not obeying us and always insisting for work, work and work.

At about 3.15 P.M. Shri Sarangi along with staff members of the Branch entered into the cabin of Branch Manager and Gheraoed him. He shouted at Branch Manager, Shri Sahoo stating why are you here? Are you functioning with shortage of staff, who restricted you to keep temporary workers, out DGM's office is also working with temporary workers. While doing so, Shri Sarangi disrupted the smooth working of the Branch. Branch Manager advised the staff to occupy their respective seats and only, thereafter, all the staff came out from the cabin of Branch Manager at about 3.30 P.M. While coming out of the cabin, Shri Sarangi again made shout in Banking Hall and left the branch at 4.00 P.M. with Shri P.K. Das, Special Assistant, Brajrajnagar Branch who was also present along with him.

Shri Sarangi is informed that his above acts of instigating the staff not to work, disrupting the smooth functioning of the Branch and gheraoing the Branch Manager are serious lapses and entail initiation of disciplinary action against him. He is, therefore, required to show cause within 7 days as to why disciplinary action should not be initiated against him for his above lapses.

Should Shri Sarangi fail to submit his explanation within the stipulated period, it will be presumed that he has nothing to offer in the matters and the management will deal it accordingly."

3. It is further alleged by the Management that no sooner the workman was issued with the show cause on 17-9-1999 he gave a call for a flash strike on 20-9-1999 without a valid

notice to the Management. Pursuant to the said call the workman and his supporters indulged themselves in preventing the employees and the officers from entering the Regional Office at Bhubaneswar on 20-9-1999 and disrupted the office business in the days that followed next. He also gharowed along with his supporters the Dy. General Manager in his chamber on 28-9-1999 at about 4 P.M. instigated several members on 29-9-1999 to participate in the strike organized through his Union, staged dharana through his supporters on 12-10-1999 and on 13-10-1999 gave a letter on and off to the Management through his Union demanding withdrawal of his suspension order etc. etc. As the staging of the strike and dharana were totally illegal and the conduct and activities of the workman being intolerable the Management again issued another show cause on 28-10-1999 for the incident that commensurated from 20-9-1999 onwards. Thereafter not being satisfied with the show cause given by the workman the Management chargesheeted him for the second time on 20-1-2000 on one more count, which is as follows.

Gross Misconduct

- (i) Instigating the employees of the bank to behave in a disorderly manner and commit nuisance in the premises of the bank.

The content of the show cause being the basis of the charge the same is extracted hereunder.

"It has been reported that Shri Sarangi has committed following acts of omission and Commission :

A show cause memorandum No. RO : PER : 973 : 99 dated 17-9-99 was issued to Shri Sarangi by Regional Office, Bhubaneswar. After issuance of the memorandum, the All Orissa Union Bank employees' Association, of which Shri Sarangi is General Secretary, gave a call of flash strike on 20-9-1999 without giving any notice. The entry of officials of Regional Office, Bhubaneswar into the office, was obstructed by the members of All Orissa Union Bank Employees' Association. In the evening at 4.40 P.M. on 20-9-1999 Shri Sarangi, along with approximately 30 employees, rushed into Regional Office, Bhubaneswar and shouted slogans against the Management for more than one hour, thereby disrupting the work of Regional Office, Nayapalli Branch and Currency Chest. During this demonstration, he blocked free movement of Executives, Officers in the premises. Shri Sarangi also continued with above *modus operandi* of disrupting the functioning of Regional Office/Nayapalli Branch on 21st and 22nd September, 1999.

On 21-9-1999, the office bearers of All Orissa Union Bank Employees' Association, handed over notice for strike by employees on 29-9-1999 to Regional Office, Bhubaneswar demanding

withdrawal of show cause memorandum served to Shri Sarangi and others. On 28-9-1999 at 4.30 P.M. after conciliation proceedings in this regard were held, Shri Sarangi, along with other employees, gathered at Regional Office. At the instigation of Shri Sarangi, employees of other banks rushed into the Dy. General Manager's chamber, ghearaed him for about half an hour and threatened him to dire consequences if matter was not resolved in their favour.

On the call given by All Orissa Union Bank Employees' Association for strike on 29-9-1999, employees of All Orissa Union Bank Employees Association resorted to strike at the instance of Shri P.K. Sarangi. Shri Sarangi, along with 35 other employees, blocked the main gate of Regional Office, Bhubaneswar and did not allow the Dy. General Manager to enter the office as also obstructed the entry of willing employees in the Regional Office.

Shri Sarangi instigated the staff members for going on illegal strike, on 20th and 29th Sept. 1999. As a result of the strike, the functioning of all the branches in the State was disturbed and avoidable inconvenience was caused to the Customers of the bank. Also, the image of the bank has been tarnished in the eyes of the public.

On 12th October 1999 at 10.00 A.M. the employees staged dharana at the main gate of Regional Office, Bhubaneswar under leadership of Shri P.K. Sarangi. The officers/staff members willing to enter the office were obstructed. It was only after the police contingent was requisitioned that the employees officers were allowed to enter the Regional Office.

In the evening hours of 12th October 1999 at 5.10 P.M. when the officers/staff were leaving the Regional Office premises, Shri Sarangi, along with approximately 30 employees, rushed into the compound through main gate and obstructed the Dy. General Manager and other staff of Regional Office for more than 15 minutes, demanding withdrawal of disciplinary action Shri Sarangi. He also participated in shouting slogans against the Management. It was only due to timely intervention by the police that Dy. General Manager and other staff members were allowed to go out.

On 13-10-1999 at about 5.30 P.M., Shri Sarangi, along with group of other office bearers and employees shouted slogans, staged demonstrations in front of main entrance of Regional Office, Bhubaneswar for about 20 minutes. Thereafter, a letter dated 13-10-1999 was handed over to Chief Manager, Regional Office, Bhubaneswar demanding withdrawal of suspension of Shri Sarangi and show cause memorandum served to 19 employees.

4. In the above two proceedings two separate enquiry officers were appointed and after receipt of their reports

the Management issued separately two show causes regarding its proposed punishment and personal hearing and finally dismissed him from service taking into account the proved charges and his past misconducts. On preferring an appeals against this order the Appellate Authority confirmed the above finding of the Disciplinary authority and hence the present reference.

5. While speaking for itself the Management has further contended that the above domestic enquiries on the basis of which the workman has been dismissed from service were conducted fairly with due regard to the principles of natural justice. It is also claimed by the Management that the said enquiry was held after providing sufficient opportunity to the workman and as such the punishment of dismissal from service is beyond reproach.

6. Challenging the above contention of the Management it is averred by the Union representing the workman that the workman had never resorted to any subversive activities as alleged by the Management. The Union of course has admitted that the enquiry conducted by the Enquiry Officer was totally fair in as much as sufficient opportunity was given to the workman to defend himself and that the said enquiry was conducted pursuant to the norms and the standards prescribed under different bi-partite agreement. The sole contention of the workman is that the enquiry officer as well as the Disciplinary Authority without weighing the evidence in proper perspective have held the delinquent guilty of all the charges. His only prayer before the Tribunal is for reappraisal of the evidence on record in terms of principles laid down in the case of Fire Stone Tyre and Rubber Co., of India Limited—Versus—the Management and others reported in AIR 1973 SC 1227.

7. On the basis of above pleadings of the parties the following issues were framed.

Issues

1. Whether the Reference is maintainable.

2. Whether the action of the Management of Union Bank of India to impose the punishment of dismissal from service upon Shri P. K. Sarangi, Special Assistant, Cuttack (M) Barach vide orders dated 30-6-2000 is legal and justified?

3. If not, what relief is the aggrieved workman entitled to?

Issues No. 1

8. As during argument both the parties agreed that the Central Government is the appropriate authority to refer the case, this Tribunal has got the jurisdiction to try the case and as such this Issue is answered accordingly.

Issue No. II & III

9. At the very outset it may be stated that the main contention of the workman being for re-appraisal of the

evidence on record I, feel it profitable to refer to the principles laid down in this regard by the Apex Court in the case between the Fire Stone Tyre and Rubber Co., Limited reported in AIR 1973 SC 1227. It has been held in the aforesaid case that even in case where an enquiry has been held by an employer and finding of the misconduct arrived at, the Tribunal can now differ from the finding in proper case and hold that no misconduct is proved. It has further been held that even where the dismissal of a workman by an employer on the ground of misconduct is proceeded by proper and valid domestic enquiry, Section 11-A now empowers the Labour Court or Tribunal to re-appraise the evidence and examine the correctness of the finding thereat. Section 11-A further empowers it to interfere with the punishment and alter the same.

10. Taking aid of the above findings of the Apex Court the representative appearing on behalf of the workman drove the Tribunal through the evidence of the witness recorded by the enquiry officer. In this connection it was submitted by him that since all the complaining officer as well as the employee to whom the workman had alleged asked not to work have not been examined by the enquiry officer the finding given by him is to be thrown aside completely. It was argued further with reference to the evidence on record that both the enquiry officer and the Disciplinary Authority have committed error by not taking into consideration the evidence elucidated during cross-examination of various witness. But after going through the evidence in detail I am satisfied that the defects pointed out by the representative for the workman are all minor in nature and therefore no serious note of the same can be taken. It is the settled law that in a disciplinary proceeding the totality of the circumstances is only to be considered but not that the evidence adduced in such proceeding is to be examined as is required in a criminal or civil case. It is also the settled law, as held in the case of Shyam Bahadur reported in 2005 (2) LLJ 89 Allahabad that in such case the Court has to be the slow in scrutinizing the appreciation of the evidence by the enquiring officer unless the intervention is absolutely necessary on the ground that there was no material or that there was any perversity in the finding. The strict rule of evidence do not apply to the disciplinary enquiries. Both the enquiry officer and the disciplinary authority can take into consideration such facts and circumstances and materials, which may establish the charges against the workman. The standard of proof as necessary in criminal trial is not required and the technical rules of evidence of proof beyond doubt can be insisted upon. In disciplinary enquiry the conclusions are drawn in a reasonable manner on the pre-ponderance of probability, from the evidence on record and material, which is sufficient for establishing the charge. Even if there are discrepancies in the evidence, the court can not interfere with the finding recorded by the Enquiry Officer and accepted by the Disciplinary Authority. Similarly the Apex Court have held in a case reported in 1997 SC 2286 and in AIR 1997 SC 2631 that the sufficiency of evidence and correctness of the evidence are not to be examined by the Court though it

may be (sic) possible to arrive at a different conclusion. In view of the above the argument advanced by the workman that none examination of Shri Rabi Bada who was allegedly dissuaded by the workman not to attend to the duties of a sub-staff is found to be of little consequence. Similarly the argument of the workman by which he had insisted the Tribunal to make a thread bar examination of the entire evidence on record falls to the ground. On an over all assessment of the entire evidence on record both from the side of management and from the workman, I am of the view that the findings given by the Enquiry Officer is well discussed and supported by the evidence on record. Therefore, I find no force in the various submission made by the representative of the workman.

11. Now the question arises as to whether the punishment given by the Management was proportionate to the charges or not. In connection with the 1st chargesheet issued in regard to the incident of 8-9-99, the evidence on record shows that, the said day was the pay day of SAIL employees of Rourkela. As on that day two of the regular staff were absent, the full time sweeper Shri Rabi Bada was asked to perform the duties of a sub-staff while the cashier, due to absent of a peon, was carrying the cash bundles himself. Having noticed all these the workman came under his heels and as the Secretary of the Union instigated Shri Bada not to do the job of a sub-staff as also questioned the cashier saying as to why he was carrying the cash himself without the assistance of a peon and thereby created a stalemate situation in the smooth functioning of the bank. Further to show his supremacy over other he went to the extent of criticizing the post of SC/ST candidates and their performance. He also did not leave to criticize the performance of the local Branch Manager before the public and other staff members. These no doubt speaks of misconduct on the part of the workman as per the Disciplinary Action and Procedure Rules followed by the Bank. But then these can not be considered as serious (Major) misconduct as the evidence on record suggest with necessary implication that all these were practices by the workman to strengthen his political hold over the staff. Had he done so in the immediate presence of the Branch Manager the situation would have been otherwise. The evidence of the witness, specially that of the Branch Manager shows that when he came to office at 11.20 A.M. he noticed the workman criticizing about the office administration in a louder voice in the midst of a gathering near the table of the Accountant. Noticing all these he went to his chamber and at about 11.40 A.M. left for another Branch at Ambagon and after his return to his office he came to know the details of the talk which the workman had with other staff. He also came to know that at the instance of the workman the full time sweeper Shri Bada had stopped doing the sub-staff work. The evidence of the Branch Manager further shows that after he returned from lunch the workman and few other staff surrounded him in his chamber and he was questioned by the workman as to why Shri Baba was engaged to do the work of a sub-staff and why temporary staff are not being appointed to do

such work. His evidence further shows that after discussing over the above issue the workman and his followers left the chamber of the Br. Manager without resorting to any kind of violence or mis-behaviour. This shows that as an office bearer of the Union the workman had approached the Br. Manager in his chamber to sort out the labour problems relating the working pattern of different staff. In the entire evidence of the Br. Manager there is also nothing to indicate about the loss sustained or likely to be sustained by the bank on that day due to the intervention of the workman. Rather when the Br. Manager says that the workman and others had surrounded him in his chamber after he returned from lunch, that itself shows that, the banking business of that day was never brought to half by the workman. The conduct of the workman and his interference in the office arrangement had simply created some bottleneck hazardous to the bank but the same can not be termed as a gross misconduct falling under item (j) of the Disciplinary Action and procedure Rule of the bank. But none the less the proved misconduct can be brought under the category of minor misconduct and as such the punishment of dismissal from service as passed in respect of the 1st chargesheet dated 15-10-1999 appears to be disproportionate to the charges.

12. As regard the 2nd chargesheet dated 20-1-2000 is concerned, the evidence recorded by the enquiring officer spells out some disquieting features to which no court could ever ignore. From the materials on record it appears that on 9-8-99 the workman went to the Branch Office of the Bank at Rourkela without leave or permission and indulged in activities detrimental to the interests of the bank as discussed earlier. When he was issued with a show cause on 17-9-1999 he being the General Secretary of the Union gave a call for a flash strike on 20-9-1999. On that day strike was conducted in all the banks of the Managements throughout the State. The workman himself and about 30 other employees went on that day to the Regional office of the Management Bank at Bhubneswar and gave slogans against the Management and prevented other employees from joining in their duties and in the following days disrupted the normal functioning of the bank. On 21-9-1999 the union of the workman again gave a letter to the management demanding immediate withdrawal of the show-cause notice issued to the workman on 17-9-1999. On 28-9-1999 the Dy. General Manager of the Regional office was gharowed and then another strike on 29-9-1999 was organized all over Orissa. On 4-10-1999 the Union of which the workman was the General Secretary gave another ultimatum for strike on 11-10-1999 and 12-10-1999 demanding withdrawal of suspension order and chargesheet issued against the workman and his followers. As the Management did not yielded to the same the workman again got another letter issued to the Management through his Union demanding immediate withdrawal of his suspension order and the proceedings started against other employees. The record also discloses that these strike and dharana were organized without due adherence to the provisions as contained in the Industrial Disputes Act.

The findings given by both enquiring officer and the disciplinary authority on these aspects are found to have been well based on cogent materials and therefore I find no good reasons to differ from them. Launching of repeated illegal strikes all over the state followed by dharana and other subversive activities being the outcome of a show cause notice issued to the workman on 17-9-1999 it all go to speak that the workman was at the root of all these untoward incidents. The closing of the bank due to strike all over the state further go to prove that the bank must have sustained losses heavily during those period and therefore the findings of the disciplinary authority holding the workman guilty of both major and minor misconduct is held to be proper under the Disciplinary Rules of the Bank. But in so far as the quantum of punishment given by the Management I feel that in the above circumstances the punishment of dismissal from service is too disproportionate to the charges. The finding of the disciplinary authority shows that some previous misconduct of the workman has been utilized while giving the punishment though the same does not form part of any of the chargesheets issued to the workman. Therefore, on an over all assessment of the entire situation, the evidence on record, the age of the workman, I hold that the punishment of dismissal from service is too harsh and disproportionate to the charges. To provide him a further chance to modulate himself it is held that the workman be degraded by two lower stages in the scale of pay which he was drawing at the time of dismissal with continuity in service but without any financial benefits in the form of back wages etc. as during these period he has rendered no service to the Management. If no such two lower stages in the scale of pay of the workman are available he be degraded to the next available stage. The Management is to issue a letter accordingly within two months of the publication of this award and on the failure of the workman to adhere to the same, the Management is to pass appropriate order as deemed proper.

13. Reference is answered accordingly.

N. K. R. MAHAPATRA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1872.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 119/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/376/94-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1872.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 119/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-I now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006.

[No. L-20012/376/94-IR (C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10(1) (d) (2A) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 119 of 1997.

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Bastacolla Area No. IX of M/S. B. C. C. Ltd.

AND

Their Workman.

Present : Shri Sarju Prasad, Presiding Officer

Appearances :

For the Employers : Shri R. N. Ganguly, Advocate

For the Workmen : Shri D. Mukherjee, Advocate

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, the 5th April, 2006

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/376/94-IR(C-I) dated 26-5-1997 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-sec. (1) and sub-sec. (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the claim of the Union that Sri Jaldhar Bhuiya and 131 others (as per list enclosed) were engaged as Coal Loaders for truck loading job by the management of Bastacolla Area No. IX of M/S. BCCL is correct and justified ? If so whether the demand for regularisation of these workmen by the Union is legal and justified ? And If so, what relief are these workmen entitled to ?”

2. The case of the concerned workmen is that they have been working for last several years continuously in Bastacolla Area of M/S. B.C.C. Ltd. as coal loaders within the precinct and premises of the colliery/mine under the

direct control and supervision of the management. Although they are performing the job of permanent and perennial nature and they have put in continuous service and rendering service for the benefit of the management still the management have been paying wages in the name of different intermediaries much below the prescribed rate of wages in NCWA.

The further case of the workmen is that the payment of wages through intermediary is nothing but legal camouflage.

3. The case of the management is that the reference order is vague and there is no relationship between the management and the concerned workmen is that of employer and employees. Their further case is that the management sell coal locally and the purchases lift the coal from Coal Depot in their own trucks through their own labours. According to the management, the concerned persons are the private contract labourers of such purchasers of the coal. According to the management, the concerned persons have been working under the order, instruction and supervision of such purchasers of the coal. In such circumstances, they have submitted that the concerned persons are not entitled to any relief.

4. The point for consideration in this case is whether there is employer and employee relationship in between the management of Bastacolla Area of M/S.B.C.C. Ltd. and the concerned persons ? If so, are the concerned persons working continuously as alleged by them.

5. In order to prove the relationship of employer and employee the sponsoring union has examined Ishwar Thakur—WW-1, who has stated that he alongwith other concerned persons are working as truck loaders at Chandmeri, Bera and Dobari collieries of Bastacolla Area of M/S. BCCL. He has further stated that the coal is loaded by then at Coal Depot of the colliery and the owner of the coal is M/S. BCCL. The loading work is being done within the precinct and premises of the colliery and sale proceed of the coal are being received by M/S. BCCL. According to this witness their works are being supervised by the Loading Supervisor and Munshi of the management. Their job is of permanent nature but they are being paid wages much below the rate of NCWA through some intermediary. This witness has proved the wagesheet-cum-attendance register which has been marked Ext. W-1. In cross examination he has admitted that in collieries there are permanent wagon loaders but besides them, they also load coal in wagons and also in different trucks. He has denied that the trucks in which they load coal are of outsiders and they are being engaged by outsiders for carrying out the job of truck loading.

6. The management's witness MW-1 -Janakdhari Ram who is Attendance Clerk has admitted that the concerned workmen used to perform the loading work of coal in different trucks, but according to him they do so under the instruction of private parties. He has said that the coal is loaded either in wagons or trucks which is being supervised by the Loading Supervisor and the Munsu. He has admitted

that he works as Attendance Clerk only in Bastacolla Colliery and not in Dobari or Bera Colliery. He has admitted that in Dobari Colliery and Bera Colliery there is no Railway siding of their own and the coal produced in these collieries are transported by trucks. He has admitted that coal is transported through railway wagon as well as through trucks. According to him, the coal is loaded in trucks in Bera Colliery and Bobari colliery and are transported to Railway siding for being loaded into wagons. He has admitted that coal Depot and Railway siding are considered as mines as per Mines Act and no one can work at these without permission of the management of the colliery. He has further admitted that the coal is loaded on trucks as per delivery order and the management authority remains present there, such as, manager, reading Supervisor and Munshi. He has further admitted that he does not mark the attendance of coal loaders who work at Bora colliery and Dobari colliery, therefore, he has no knowledge about loading work being done in these collieries by the truck loaders. he has admitted that loading of coal in trucks is of permanent and perennial nature of job.

From the evidence of this witness it appears that Loading Supervisor, Munshi and Manager of the colliery are the only competent persons to say that the concerned workmen do not work under the management of the colliery, but the management has not examined either the Loading Supervisor, Munshi or Manager of the colliery to deny that the concerned persons do not work under the management of the colliery, but the management has not examined either the Loading Supervisor, Loading Munshi or Manager of the colliery to deny that the concerned persons do the work of truck loading on behalf of the management of the colliery. The sponsoring union has filed an application by which the Attendance Register and Muster Roll-cum-Wagesheets of the concerned persons were called for and the management was directed to file the wage-Sheets-cum-muster Roll, but the management has not filed the same nor has given an explanation for not filing the same, therefore it will be presumed that the management has suppressed the muster Roll-cum-wagesheets otherwise the same would have supported the case of the concerned persons. However, from the evidence of MW-1 it is rather admitted that the concerned persons are continuously working as Truck loaders within the precinct and premises of the colliery and they cannot work within the permission of the manager of the colliery. From the evidence on record, it appears that the concerned persons are rendering service for the benefit of the management. It is needless to say that without Loading of coal in trucks the management cannot sell the same for being transported to different destination, by the work of the concerned persons the management is benefitted. From Ext. W-1 it appears that the concerned workmen are working continuously as loaders of coal in trucks.

7. It is well established principle that when a workman does the same work then such workman must be deemed to be the employee and that person who is

benefitted by rendering service of such workman. A reference may be made to united Salt Workers (P) Ltd. Vs. Their Workmen—reported in 1962(1) LLJ (SC) page 131; Hussainbhai Vs. The Alath Factory Thezhilali Union 7 and others reported in SCLJ (Vol-15) page 112 (SC); Royal Talkies Vs. E.S.I., reported in SCLJ (Vol-15) page 101 (SC); Catering Cleaners of Southern Railway Vs. Union of India, reported in 1987 Lab. I.C. (SC) page 619 and other judgements of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on this topic. Therefore, if we apply the ratio as enunciated by Hon'ble Supreme Court then we find that the concerned workmen are the workmen of M/s. BCCL engaged in loading of coal in trucks as well as in wagons which is a permanent and perennial nature of job. The sponsoring union by filing Ext. W-1 has been able to prove that the concerned workmen are working continuously in the job of loading of coal in trucks.

8. For the reasons mentioned above, I find that the concerned persons are entitled for regularisation as permanent employee of M/s. BCCL.

9. In the result, I render following award—

The claim of the union that Jaldhar Bhuiya and 131 others whose names find place in the order of reference were engaged as coal loaders for truck loading job by the management of Bastacolla Area no. IX of M/s. BCCL is correct and justified and the demand for regularisation of these workmen by the union is legal and justified. They are entitled for regularisation as piece-rated worker on the job of loading of coal in truck or wagons. The management is directed to regularise the concerned persons as piece rated workmen within 30 days from the date of publication of the award.

SARJU PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1873.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद I के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 49/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/667/97-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1873.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 49/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad I now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial

Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was the received by the Central Government on 17-4-06.

[No. L-20012/667/97-IR (C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10(1) (d) (2A) of
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Reference No. 49 of 1998.

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of
Dugda Coal Washery of M/s. B.C.C.L.

And

Their Workman.

PRESENT : Shri Sarju Prasad,
Presiding Officer.

APPEARANCES :

For the Employers : Shri D. K. Verma, Advocate.

For the Workmen : Shri D. Mukherjee, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 3rd April, 2006.

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/667/97-IR(C-I) dated 13-8-1998 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-sec. (1) and sub-sec. (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

"Whether the action of the management of Dugda Coal Washery M/s. BCCL for not regularising the services of S/Shri Sahadeo Mahato and 22 others (Annexure) is legal & justified? If not to what relief the workmen are entitled?"

2. The case of the sponsoring union is that Sahadeo Mahato and 22 others, whose names find place in the Annexure to the reference order, have been working at marshalling yard of Dugda Coal Washery since 1993. They are engaged in the job of maintenance of 17 K. M. railway track through which raw coal is transported to Dugda Coal Washery and the washed coal is transported from the said washery. According to the sponsoring union, this railway track is very essential for running of the Coal Washery. If this railway track is not perfectly in fit condition the washery will not get sufficient raw coal nor it can transport out washed coal to the customers. Therefore, the maintenance of railway track is of permanent and perennial nature. Although the concerned persons are all working since 1993 continuously but they are not getting the wages as prescribed in NCWA/Steel Wage Board nor they are getting

other benefits which a permanent workman of M/s. BCCL is entitled to. The management has engaged a so-called intermediary for payment of wages but as a matter of fact the engagement of intermediary and disbursement of wages to the concerned persons are all paper arrangement to camouflage the real issue and is nothing but a legal camouflage. According to the sponsoring union, the contractor is changed from time to time but the workmen are the same. Further, according to them, they all have been made subscriber member of C.M.P. F. and Family Pension Scheme and their working in each calendar year is more than 240 days. Actually they are rendering service and producing goods for the benefit of the management of Dugda Coal Washery of M/s. BCCL and therefore the management of Dugda Coal Washery of M/s. BCCL is the real employer of the concerned persons. Since they are working in the job of maintenance of the railway track right from the year 1993 till date, therefore, they are entitled for regularisation as permanent employee of the management and payment of wages and other benefits as per the NCWA/Steel Wage Board.

3. The case of the management is that the management has engaged a contractor for maintenance of the railway track and the maintenance work is very casual in nature. It is not required permanently. Only in case of any break down etc. the contractor is required to engage its workmen to remove the break down. According to the management, few of the concerned persons might have worked under the contractor but they have not worked continuously under the contractor. According to the management, the work provided to the contractor does not come under the prohibited category of work nor any Notification has been issued by the appropriate Government for engagement of contractor for such job of maintenance of the railway track under Sec. 10 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970, therefore the contract's workers are not entitled for regularisation. Further according to the management, the management is a registered principal Employer under Sec. 7 of the Contract Labour (Regulation & Abolition) Act, 1970 and the contractor, M/s. K. P. Gupta Co. is also a licensee under Sec. 12 of the said Act.

In the facts and circumstances mentioned above, the plea of the management is that the concerned persons are not entitled for regularisation as permanent workmen of the management.

4. It is admitted case of both the parties that 17 K.M. long railway track is there in Dugda Coal Washery which is life line of the said coal washery because the washery requires raw coal which is to be transported from this railway track for washing of the coal and after the coal is washed, the washed coal is transported back to different consumers of the washed coal. It is also admitted that initially this track was being maintained by the railway itself on behalf of the management of Dugda Coal Washery but from the year 1993 they have started to engage contractor for maintenance work. The management has filed

documents relating to contractor, M/s. K. P. Gupta for maintenance of the railway track for a period of one year and as per documents filed by the management it appears that in the subsequent year also i.e. 1994 and 1995 the said contract was given the same job of maintenance of the railway track but thereafter they have not filed any document to show that the contract work was extended beyond 1995. On the other hand, the concerned workmen have filed zerox copies of papers relating to family pension under Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme, 1971 which is of the month of December, 2001 which were forwarded by Sr. Personnel Officer of Dugda Coal Washery (Ext. W-2 series). These papers go to show that the concerned persons are the workers of Jogendra Construction Works, Dugda. They have also filed zerox copy of Form-VV and Form-PS-5 from which it appears that the Senior Personnel Officer of Dugda Coal Washery has forwarded the return of provident fund deduction and coal mines pension fund for October, 2000 to January, 2001 in which they have been shown as contract workers of M/s. Godavari Construction. Similarly the concerned persons have filed zerox copy of wage sheets of the year 2000 and return in Form-12-A under Employees Provident Fund Scheme from which it appears that the concerned persons have been shown as contractor's labourers of M/s. Arjun Sharma. These documents have been marked Ext. W-3 in a bunch. Thus, from the documents it appears that initially the concerned persons were appointed under a valid contract awarded to M/s. K.P. Singh, but subsequently the said contract was not awarded to the same contractor, rather the management has been changing contractor from one contractor to other contractor without any agreement, tender or valid paper regarding engagement of contractor. The subsequent contractors do not possess any licence as required under Sec. 12 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act. The sponsoring union has filed an application to direct the management of Dugda Coal Washery to file muster roll register and payment of wages register by which the wages were disbursed to the concerned persons but the management did not file such documents. Under Sec. 20 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 the Principal Employer is liable to give benefit as enumerated in Sections 16, 17, 18 and 19 of the said Act and Section 21 the Principal Employer is liable to see that the payment of wages is properly disbursed to the contractor's workers and in case of failure contractor, the Principal Employer is liable for payment of wages to such workers. Under Chapter-VII of Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Central Rules, 1971 the Principal employer is liable to maintain a register in respect of contractor's in Form-XII and every contractor have to maintain register in Form-XIII. Under Rule 78, the contractor is to maintain muster roll and register of wages in prescribed form and the Principal Employer has a liability to see that all the registers are maintained. But it appears that the management has not filed all the registers which are required under the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act and under the prescribed rules framed under this Act. They have not even filed the licence of the so-called

contractors except the licence of M/s. K.P. Gupta and Co. The management has filed a registration certificate with respect to Principal Employer but it appears that the registration was made on 8-10-71 when Dugda Coal Washery was under the management of Hindustan Steel Ltd. There is provision for amending of the registration certificate, but it appears that the same has not been amended after take over of the management of Dugda Coal Washery by M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. nor there has been any amendment in the name of contractors who have been engaged from time to time by the management. Therefore in absence of valid licence of the contractor and registers which a contractor is duty bound to maintain, it must be presumed that papers relating to contractor is nothing but a camouflage and in reality the concerned persons are the employees of the Principal Employer i.e. the management of Dugda Coal Washery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. This presumption finds support from the case of Hussainbhai Vs. The Alath Factory Thezhilali Union and other, reported in 1978 Lab. I.C. 1264 and from United Salt Workers (P) Ltd. Vs. Their workman, reported in 1962 (1) LLJ (SC)-131.

5. From the discussions made above, I find that the concerned workmen have been working continuously in the maintenance of the railway track of Dugda Coal Washery right from the year 1993. The workmen are the same although the management has been changing so-called contractor from time to time under some paper arrangement in order to camouflage the real issue. The concerned workmen are not only working continuously in permanent and perennial nature of job, rather they are all members of C.M.P.F. and Coal Mines Family Pension Scheme too. When the same workmen have rendered service continuously for last 13 years there is no reason why they should not be regularised as permanent employees of Dugda Coal Washery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd.

6. In the result, I render following award:—

The action of the management of Dugda Coal Washery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. for not regularising the service of Sahadeo Mahato and 22 others is not legal and also not justified.

The concerned workmen are entitled for regularisation as permanent workmen of the management of Dugda Coal Washery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. and payment of wages and other benefits as per the provision of NCWA and recommendations of Steel Wage Board issued from time to time right from the year 1994. In the circumstances of the case the concerned workmen will be getting wages and other benefits as per NCWA from the date of their regularisation as permanent employees or on the expiry of 30 days from the date of publication of the award whichever is earlier. The management of Dugda Coal Washery of M/s B.C.C. Ltd. is directed to regularise them as permanent employees within 30 days from the date of publication of the award.

SARJU PRASAD, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1874.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी. सी. एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 285/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/171/99-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1874.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 285/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad II now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006

[No. L-20012/171/99-IR (C-I)]

S. S. Gupta, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947

Reference No. 285 of 1999

Parties:

Employers in relation to the management of M/s. C. C. L. and their workmen.

Appearances:

On behalf of the workmen	:	None
On behalf of the employers	:	Mr. D. K. Verma, Advocate
State : Jarkhand		Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 27th March, 2006

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this

Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/171/99-IR (C-I), dated, the 3rd August, 1999.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the Union for regularisation of S/Shri Ram Kishan Turi and 98 others (as per list enclosed) along with the benefit of S. P. R. A from the year 1993-94 is justified? If so to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled and from which date?"

2. Case of the concerned workmen according to Written Statement submitted by the sponsoring union on their behalf is as follows :—

The sponsoring union submitted that the concerned workmen Ram Krishan Turi and 98 others were engaged by Swang Colliery of M/s. CCL as piece rated workers on different dates during the period from 1971 to 1993. They submitted that as management required urgently some time rated workers in the year 1993 and 1994 at Swang Colliery to improve the production of underground mines decided to fill up the said requirement through piece rated workers deployed in the said colliery. Accordingly they deputed the concerned workmen work as time rated workers in 1993 and 1994, and they performed different underground jobs Viz. Trammers, Tripman, Timber Helper, Elect. Helper and Mech. Helper. They submitted that as the concerned workmen by order of the management stated performing their duties as time rated workers they are entitled to get wages in proper category but management in spite of exploiting their services refused to place them in proper grade as a result of which they are still designated as piece rated workers though they are working in different time rated jobs continuously. They submitted further that the concerned workmen are being paid basic pay of Rs. 56.40 per day since their deployment in time rated category whereas they are entitled to get higher wages under Time rated category under NCWA. They are neither paid S. P. R. A. nor any annual increment as provided in NCWA. Accordingly they submitted representation to the management with a view to redress their grievance but to no effect and for which they raised an Industrial dispute before the ALC (C) Hazribagh for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication. The sponsoring union accordingly submitted prayer to pass Award directing the management to regularise the concerned workmen as time rated Mazdoor along with annual increment and other financial benefits from the dates they were deployed as the time rated workers.

3. Management on the contrary after filing Written Statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the Written Statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workmen. Management submitted that the piece rated workers are placed in Group-I and they are paid wages of

different groups according to the nature of job performed by them and quantity of work load given by them. Thus the piece rated wages is variable depending upon the deployment of piece rated workers on different kind of piece rated jobs. The piece rated workers are eligible to get special piece rate allowance which is known as S. P. R. A. They submitted further that whenever piece rated worker is converted to time rated category he is to put as General Mazdoor in Cat. I which is equivalent to Group-I and he is regularised in a particular time rated job on the basis of skill possessed by him and on the basis of efficiency in performance to time rated job of different time. They submitted that regularisation of piece rated workers into time rated category is required approval of the competent authority and the consent of the workmen that they are ready to take initial pay of Cat. I. They disclosed that the workmen who have submitted their options were regularised in the post of General Mazdoor in Cat. I in the initial basic of General Mazdoor Cat. I but who failed to submit option, it was not possible on their part to regularise them as time rated workers in Cat. I. Accordingly they submitted that the demand placed by the concerned workmen is not justified and for which they are not entitled to get any relief.

4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the demand of the Union for regularisation of S/Shri Ramkishun Turi and 98 others (as per list enclosed) along with the benefit of S. P. R. A. from the year 1993-94 is justified? If so, to what relief the concerned workmen are entitled and from which date?"

5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that inspite of giving ample opportunity the sponsoring union did not consider necessary to adduce any evidence on their part with a view to substantiate their claim. On the contrary it transpires that for non-cooperation of the sponsoring union their authorised Advocate expressed his reluctance to proceed with the hearing of this case. Accordingly opportunity was given to the management for adducing evidence. Management instead of adducing any oral evidence relied on certain documentary evidence marked as Ext. M-1 to M-1/37, M-2 to M-2/9 and M-3 to M-3/5.

Considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides there is no dispute to hold that the concerned workmen were engaged by the management of Swang Colliery as piece rated workers. The allegation of the sponsoring union is that management though deployed the concerned workmen in time rated category refused to pay wages of Cat. I Mazdoor and also refused to give increment and other benefits. It has been alleged further by the sponsoring union that spite of repeated representations in that regard management did not consider

necessary to regularise the concerned workmen in time rated Cat. I. On the contrary if the submission of the management is taken into consideration a different picture comes in. They submitted that before regularising a piece rated worker to time rated category a workman is required to submit option to that effect. Until and unless any such option is given there is no scope to convert piece rated worker into time rated Cat. I. Management further submitted that out of 98 concerned workmen as per Reference 53 submitted their option and accordingly they regularised them as Mazdoor in time rated Category I and they are enjoying all the benefits of time rated category. In support of such claim management submitted option forms given by those workmen which during hearing were marked as Ext. M-1 to M-1/37, M-2 to M-2/9 and M-3 to M-3/5. It is seen that as many as 53 workmen out of 98 workmen in view of their options are now working as Time rated Mazdoor in Cat. I. Therefore, it is clear that there was no mala fide intention on the part of the management to refute the claim of the workmen who submitted their options. Therefore, it is clear that out of 98 workmen 45 workmen did not submit any option for their conversion as Time rated Mazdoor in Cat. I. Burden accordingly rests on the sponsoring union to establish their allegation that management refused to regularise these 45 workmen as time rated Mazdoor in Cat. I. Record shows that ample opportunity was given to the sponsoring union to adduce evidence on their part but they have failed to avail of the opportunity. It has to be born in mind that facts disclosed in the Written Statement cannot be considered as substantive piece of evidence until and unless such claim is corroborated by cogent evidence. The sponsoring union as of their choice have brought certain allegations against the management and finished their duties without establishing the same. Therefore, in the eye of law the allegation which the sponsoring union has brought bears no value at all particularly when it is clear that management out of 98 workmen regularised 53 workmen in time rated Cat. I Mazdoor. In view of the facts and circumstances discussed above I hold that the sponsoring union has lamentably failed to establish their claim and for which they are not entitled to get any relief. In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

"The demand of the union for regularisation of S/Shri Ramkishun Turi and 98 others (as per list enclosed) along with the benefit of S. P. R. A. from the year 1993-94 is not justified. Consequently the concerned workmen are not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ.1875.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक

अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 80/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/52/03-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1875.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 80/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad II now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006.

[No. L-20012/52/03-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

Reference No. 80 of 2003

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of Sudamdih Incline Mine of M/s. BCCL and their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Mr. Ram Ratan Ram, Ld. Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Mr. U.N. Lal, Ld. Advocate
State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 24th March, 2006

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/52/03-I.R. (C-I) dated, the 19th August, 2003.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the management of Incline Mine, Sudamdih of M/s. BCCL is justified in dismissing Shri Jyoti Orang from service w.e.f. 18-11-2001? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf in brief is as follows :

The sponsoring union submitted that the concerned workman was a permanent piece rated minor loader of Incline Mine, Sudamdih under the management. They submitted that the concerned workman all of a sudden fell seriously ill as he was suffering from 'jaundice' since 22-4-2001 and for his better treatment he went back to his native village. They submitted that he remained under treatment for his ailment from 23-4-2001 to 19-6-2001. They disclosed that as the concerned workman is an illiterate person he could not inform the management in writing about his ailment. However, after recovery he came to his place of work and informed the management the reason of his absence but the said management by that time issued charge sheet and dismissed him from service w.e.f. 18-10-2001 illegally and arbitrarily and violating the principle of natural justice.

They submitted that as the management illegally dismissed the concerned workman from service, he raised an Industrial Dispute before ALC(C) for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The sponsoring union accordingly submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to reinstate the concerned workman to his service from the date of his dismissal recalling that arbitrary order with full back wages and other consequential relief.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement cum rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegation which the sponsoring union asserted in the written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman.

They submitted that the concerned workman was a badli Miner/Loader. They disclosed that for his unauthorised absence w.e.f. 27-5-97 a charge sheet was issued to him vide No. 528 dt. 27-6-2001 and over that charge sheet an enquiry was held. However, they allowed him to resume his duties w.e.f. 16-3-98 as badli piece rated worker.

Subsequently he started remaining himself absent from duty unauthorisedly w.e.f. 23-4-2001 without giving any intimation or taking prior permission from the management. Accordingly they issued a charge-sheet against him for committing misconduct on the ground of unauthorised absence under clause 26:1:1 of the Certified Standing order vide charge-sheet No. 528/SMD/INC/F/58/01 dt. 27-6-2001. After receipt of the said charge-sheet he submitted his reply on 3-7-2001 which was not satisfactory and for which a domestic enquiry was initiated against him. During hearing of that enquiry proceeding not only the concerned workman remained present but also full

opportunity was given to him to defend his case. They submitted that during enquiry it revealed that during 1998, 1999 and 2000 he put his attendance for 93 days, 110 days and 63 days respectively. They further submitted that for his remaining unauthorised absent from duty on four separate occasions charge sheets were issued to him. They disclosed that after completion of the hearing of the said enquiry proceedings the enquiry officer submitted his report holding him guilty to the charge brought against him. Thereafter the Disciplinary Authority issued second show-cause notice to him to which he also submitted his reply but as the reply given by him was not satisfactory he was dismissed from his service vide order No. 4303-06/SMD/INC/F/58/01 dt. 18-10-2001.

They submitted that as Disciplinary Authority neither committed any illegality nor took any arbitrary decision in dismissing the concerned workman from his service he is not entitled to get any relief and for which they submitted prayer to pass necessary award rejecting his claims.

4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the management of Incline Mine, Sudamdih of M/s. BCCL is justified in dismissing Shri Jyoti Orange from service w.e.f. 18-11-2001? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled?"

5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that before taking up final hearing of this case it was taken into consideration as a preliminary issue if domestic enquiry held against the concerned workman was fair, proper and in accordance with the principle of natural justice. The said issue on preliminary point was taken up for hearing in presence of both sides and disposed of vide order No. 5 dt. 5-12-2005 in favour of the management.

Now the point for consideration is if the management have been able to substantiate the charge brought against the concerned workman and if so whether there is any scope to review the order of dismissal of the concerned workman from his service as per provision laid down under Section 11-A of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1957.

It is admitted fact that the concerned workman was a Piece Rated Miner/Loader at Incline Mine, Sudamdih under the management. It is also admitted fact that he remained himself absent from duty w. e. f. 23-4-2001 to 19-6-2001. Contention of the management is that he started himself absenting from duty without giving any intimation or taking prior permission from the management and as his such conduct amounted to misconduct under clause 26:1:1 of the Certified Standing Order a charge sheet bearing No. 528/SMD/INC/F/58/2001 dt. 27-6-2001 was issued to him. They disclosed that after receipt of the said charge sheet he submitted his reply. The copy of charge sheet issued to the concerned workman was marked as Exht. M-1.

The concerned workman submitted that after receipt of the said charge sheet he submitted his reply wherein he disclosed that as he was suffering from jaundice and remained under treatment of the Doctor of his native village he was unable to attend his duty.

Management in their written statement though admitted that the concerned workman submitted his reply but failed to produce the same for its perusal by this Tribunal in course of hearing. However, from the copy of the reply submitted by the concerned workman it reveals that as he was suffering from 'jaundice' he could not attend to his duty. In support of his claim he also annexed a copy of Medical Certificate issued by the Doctor under whose treatment he remained. Concerned workman however, in their written statement admitted that as he is illiterate person he could not inform the management about the reason of his absence at that relevant time.

According to the management as the reply given by him was not satisfactory a domestic enquiry was initiated against him and full opportunity was given to him to defend his case. The enquiry proceeding papers during hearing was marked as Exht. M-2. It has been exposed from the same that he made a statement to the enquiry officer during hearing and assigned the same reason which he disclosed in his reply. In addition he admitting his misconduct begged apology for the same. Considering all relevant papers of the enquiry proceedings it reveals that full opportunity was given to him to defend his case.

The enquiry officer after completing hearing of the enquiry proceedings submitted his report holding the concerned workman guilty to the charges brought against him.

The charge of misconduct brought against him was under clause 26:1:1, i. e. "Habitual late attendance or wilful or habitual absence from duty without sufficient cause."

It is the specific allegation of the management that the concerned workman started absenting from duty w. e. f. 23-4-2001 without showing sufficient cause and also without taking permission or giving any intimation to the management. The said charge sheet was issued on 27-6-2001 (Exht. M-1). It is clear from the record that from 23-4-2001 till receipt of the charge sheet the concerned workman remained himself absent from duty without assigning sufficient cause. He also did not consider necessary to give any intimation to the management about the reason of his absence from duty. Therefore, management was absolutely justified in issuing charge sheet to the concerned workman. It is seen that during hearing of the enquiry proceedings concerned workman instead of refuting the claim of the management admitted his fault and begged apology for the misconduct committed by him.

Accordingly, on careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I find no dispute to hold that on right

cause management issued charge sheet to him and in course of hearing they have been able to establish in charge brought against him.

It is seen that after completion of the hearing of the enquiry proceedings, the enquiry officer submitted his report holding the concerned workman guilty to the charge brought against him. The enquiry report during hearing was marked as Exht. M-3. After receipt of the report the Disciplinary Authority issued second show-cause notice to the concerned workman (Exht. M-4) to which he submitted his reply (Exht. M-5). In the said reply he reiterated that owing to his illness from "jaundice" he could not attend to his duty and in support of his claims he relied on the medical certificate issued by his Doctor under whose treatment he remained. He further disclosed that as he is illiterate and backward Adivasi he was ignorant about Company's rules and regulations and for which he could not follow and maintain discipline and could not inform the management well ahead about the ground of his ailment and for which he begged apology for the misconduct committed by him. As the reply to the second show-cause notice by him was not satisfactory the Disciplinary Authority dismissed him from his service by issuing letter of dismissal marked as Exht. M-8.

Now the point for consideration is whether the concerned workman is entitled to get any relief in view of the provision laid down in Section 11-A of the Industrial Dispute Act 1957. Section 11-A speaks:

"Where an industrial dispute relating to the discharge or dismissal of a workman has been referred to a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal for adjudication and, in the course of the adjudication proceedings, the Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal as the case may be, is satisfied that the order of discharge or dismissal was not justified, it may by its award, set aside the order of discharge or dismissal and direct reinstatement of the workman on such terms and conditions, if any, as it thinks fit, or give such other relief to the workman including the award of the lesser punishment in lieu of discharge or dismissal as the circumstances of the case may require."

Therefore, according to this provision it is to be looked into whether order of dismissal issued against the concerned workman was justified and proportionate to the misconduct committed by him. According to the charge sheet (Exht. M-1) he remained himself absent from duty w.e.f. 23-4-2001 till 27-6-2001 i.e. he remained absent from duty without giving any intimation or taking prior permission from the authority for a period of about two months. From the reply given by him it transpires that as he was suffering from "jaundice" and remained under treatment he could not attend to his duties during the period in question. He further disclosed that he is illiterate "Adivasi" and was not aware about the rules and regulations of the Company and for which he could not give intimation about his ailment

well ahead. In support of his claim he submitted medical certificate issued by the Doctor under whose treatment he remained. The Enquiry Officer in his report admitted the existence of medical certificate produced by the concerned workman. The Enquiry Officer in his report disclosed that previously the concerned workman was charge sheeted on four consecutive occasions and accordingly he came to the conclusion that he is in the habit of remaining himself on unauthorised absence. In support of that claim he referred instances of three years viz. 1998, 1999 and 2000 but did not disclose how many days he marked about during the said three years. Therefore there is reason to believe that he submitted a half hearted report.

It has been disclosed by the management that previously on four occasions the concerned workman was charge sheeted but did not disclose the nature of misconduct committed by him and if the charges brought against him were duly established or not. As he was charge sheeted on four occasions it does not establish that he was proved guilty. Moreover, merits of each case should be decided independently. Here in the instant case it has been specifically mentioned by the concerned workman that as he was suffering from "jaundice" he could not attend his duty. In support of his claim he submitted medical certificate issued by the Doctor under whose treatment he remained. It is really curious to note that the enquiry officer in his report did not make any whisper if he disbelieved that medical certificate produced by the concerned workman to substantiate her claim of his ailment. Until and unless any clear observation is made to that effect by the Enquiry Officer there is no scope to defy the authenticity of that medical certificate. Therefore, it should be presumed that the concerned workman could not attend to his duty on the ground of his ailment but the enquiry officer ignoring that fact found him guilty to the charge which I consider was not only illegal but also arbitrary as it violated the principle of natural justice.

In case of minor penalty as provided under clause 27:1 of the Certified Standing Order 48 hours time is given to the workman to submit reply to the charge sheet issued to him while in case of major penalty as per clause 27:2 seven days time is given to submit reply to the charge sheet which misconducts. Again clause 29:1 and 29:1 (ii) for the Certified Standing Order has defined which are minor penalties and major penalties. If any workman is given opportunity to submit his reply to the charge sheet within 48 hours as per clause 27:1 and if during enquiry the charge brought against him is proved he deserves minor punishment as provided under clause 29:1 and not major punishment under clause 29:1 (ii) of the Certified Standing Order.

Here in the instant case the Disciplinary Authority gave 24 hours time to the concerned workman to submit his reply. Therefore, in view of the facts discussed above

there is sufficient reason to draw conclusion that intention of the Disciplinary Authority was to impose minor punishment if the charge was proved against him. It is seen that instead of inflicting minor punishment they dismissed him from service which comes under major punishment as per clause 29:1 (ii) of the Certified Standing Order but in doing so they did not consider necessary to assign reason. Accordingly there is scope to say that Disciplinary Authority without applying mind properly issued such order of dismissal which I consider was not justified as it violated the principle of natural justice.

After careful consideration of all the facts discussed above I hold that order of dismissal of the concerned workman from his service by the Disciplinary Authority deserves to be reviewed as it was not justified as well as proportionate to the misconduct committed by him.

Accordingly the order of dismissal issued by the Disciplinary Authority against the concerned workman dt. 18-10-2001 is set aside. In the result the following award is rendered :

AWARD

"That the management of Incline Mine, Sudamdih of M/s. BCCL is not justified in dismissing Sri Jyoti Orang from service w. e. f. 18-11-2001.

Order of dismissal of Jyoti Orang from his service issued by the management is hereby set aside. Management is directed to reinstate the concerned workman named above to his service within three months from the date of publication of the award in the Gazette of India.

However, concerned workman will not be entitled to get any back wages or other consequential relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1876.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 261/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/248/2001-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1876.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 261/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad II now as shown in the Annexure, in the

Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006.

[No. L-20012/248/2001-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT :

Shri B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 261 OF 2001.

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Govindpur Area of M/s. BCCL and their workmen.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workman : Mr. U. P. Sinha,
Ld. Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D.K. Verma
Ld. Advocate.

State : Jharkhand : Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 22nd March, 2006.

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L-20012/248/2001-IR (C-I) dtd. 21-9-2001.

SCHEDULE

"Whether non-regularisation of Sri Ashok Kumar Miner Loader into time rated job by the management of BCCL Govindpur Area III is legal, justified? If not to what relief is the workman entitled and from what date?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf in brief is as follows :

The sponsoring union submitted that the concerned workman was employed at South Govindpur Colliery under Govindpur Area III as Miner/Loader on piece rated basis. They submitted that Management for their own interest time to time engaged the concerned workman to perform the job of time rated worker without providing him any benefit as of time rated workman. They submitted that local authority sent proposal to the H. Qr. for his regularisation as time rated worker but to no effect. He also submitted

representation to the management on several occasions with a prayer for his regularisation as time rated workman but that too did not yield any result and for which he raised an Industrial Dispute before ALC (C), Dhanbad for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The sponsoring union accordingly, submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to regularise the concerned workman in time rated category since 1997 with consequential relief.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations, which the sponsoring union asserted in the written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman.

They submitted that the concerned workman was appointed as Miner/Loader and also started discharging his duties as Miner/Loader. They disclosed that the service conditions of piece rated worker and time rated worker are different. They further disclosed that piece rated worker draws wages as per Chapter III of NCWA-VI. According to group they are given particular workload to perform. As service condition of time rated workers are quite different there is a ban for conversion of piece rated worker to time rated worker. They categorically denied the claim of the sponsoring union that the service of the concerned workman was exploited in doing time rated job without giving any benefit.

They submitted that demand of the concerned workman is a state demand which cannot be acceded to and for which submitted prayer to pass award rejecting the claim of the sponsoring union.

4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether non-regularisation of Sri Ashok Kumar Miner/Loader into time rated job by the management of BCCL Govindpur Area-III is legal, justified? If not to what relief is the workman entitled and from what date?"

5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that after filing written statement neither sponsoring union nor the workman in spite of adjourning the case on repeated occasions took any positive step for hearing of this case though management remained present although. As a result the instant case was fixed for expert hearing. On the date of *ex parte* hearing representative of the management declined to adduce evidence though extended argument on their part.

Therefore, to answer the reference, in absence of any cogent evidence there is no way but to rely on the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides.

Considering the pleadings of both sides I find no dispute to hold that the concerned workman got his appointment as Miner/Loader in piece rated category at South Govindpur Colliery under Govindpur Area. III.

It is the specific claim of the sponsoring union as per written statement that the management for their own interest utilised the service of the concerned workman as time rated worker for months together and for performing such work he put more than 190 days attendance. It is their further contention that as the concerned workman was engaged as time rated worker Local management for his regularisation in that category recommended his name to H. Qr. for consideration but to no effect. Thereafter, concerned workman submitted representation to the management on several occasion for his regularisation as time rated worker but that too did not yield any result.

Management in their written statement categorically denied all the claims of the sponsoring union. They submitted that nature of job of piece rated worker is quite different from that of time rated worker. Moreover as there is a ban there is no scope of conversion of piece rated worker to time rated worker. They also categorically denied the fact that the concerned workman ever deployed to perform the job of time rated worker.

Considering the facts there is no dispute to hold that concerned workman is Miner/Loader in piece rated capacity. Accordingly, burden of proof rests on the concerned workman to establish that as per direction of the management he performed the job of time rated worker for months together and put 190 days attendance in a year in that capacity. It is seen that excepting placing such claim the sponsoring union has failed to produce any sort of evidence based on which such claim could be supported. It is to be borne in mind that facts disclosed in the written statement cannot be considered as substantive piece of evidence until and unless the same is established by cogent evidence. It is seen that inspite of getting ample scope the sponsoring union has lamentably failed to substantiate the claim in question. Accordingly, just based on the facts disclosed in the written statement there is no scope to uphold such claim of the sponsoring union. As the sponsoring union has lamentably failed to establish their claim the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.

In the result the following award is rendered :

AWARD

"That non-regularisation of Sri Ashok Kumar, Miner/Loader into time rated job by the management of BCCL, Govindpur Area III is legal and justified.

Consequently the concerned workman named above is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

क्र.अ. 1877.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. लि., के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध शिपों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ग्रम न्यायालय धनबाद II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 8/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/160/2003-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1877.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 8/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad II now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006.

[No. L-20012/160/2003-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 8 OF 2004

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of Huriladih Colliery, Kustore area of M/s B. C. C. L. and their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Mr. Ram Ratan Ram,
Ld. Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D.K. Verma
Ld. Advocate

State : Jharkhand : Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 21st March, 2006.

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of

the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/160/03-IR. (C-I) dt. 17-12-2003.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of BCCL, Kustore Area is justified in terminating the services of Shri Tulsi Turi, M/Loader vide order dated 16-9-97? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf in brief is as follows :

The sponsoring union submitted that the concerned workman was appointed as Miner/Loader by the management at Huriladih Colliery under Kustore Area under clause 9;4;2 of N. C. W. A. III on compassionate ground after the death of his father.

They submitted that management sent a letter on 7-8-97 to the Police Station of Prumanagar, P. O. Sri Rampur, Distt. Giridih for verification of his address after completion of his two years of service. They submitted that forefather of the concerned workman left his native village for his livelihood and settled at Babubasa, kharla Colliery, PO. Kusunda and there his father got employment in Kustore Colliery and thereafter he never visited to his native village. They submitted that the concerned workman Tulsi Turi was born and brought up at Babubasa under district Dhanbad and never visited to the native village of his forefather. They alleged that when the concerned workman was born and brought up at Babubasa management relying on police report illegally and arbitrarily violating the principle of natural justice terminated him from his service.

They submitted that the concerned workman submitted several representations to the management to verify the genuinity of his address from Kenduadih Police Station where he was born and brought up but did not do so for the reason best known to them. They alleged that ultimately the concerned workman raised Industrial dispute before ALC (C), Dhanbad for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The sponsoring union accordingly, submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to reinstate the concerned workman to his service from the date of his termination with full back wages and other consequential relief.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement cum rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman.

They submitted that the concerned workman Tulsi Turi was appointed as Piece rated Miner/Loader by the G.

M. of Kustore Area and was posted at Hurriladih Colliery. They submitted that in the appointment letter it was specifically mentioned that if the particulars submitted by the concerned workman regarding his name, relationship and address etc. found not genuine, his service will be liable to be terminated without any notice of reference. Accepting that terms and conditions the concerned workman joined to his service.

They disclosed that in the application for his appointment the concerned workman disclosed his permanent address as Vill. Purana Nagar, P.O. Srirampur, P. S. and Distt. Giridih. After verification and proper enquiry the Supdt. of Police informed them vide his letter No. 469 dt. 25-7-97 that no person named Tulsi Turi S/o Hari Turi was found residing at village Purana Nagar. On receipt of the said verification report the services of the concerned workman was terminated vide letter No. 840 dt. 16-9-97 as per the terms and conditions of the appointment letter.

They alleged that after termination of his service the concerned workman did not raise any Industrial dispute. On the contrary he raised the same long after for which he failed to assign any reason. They alleged that concerned workman got his employment by showing false address and for which his termination from service was proper and justified and accordingly he is not entitled to get any relief.

4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

“Whether the action of the management of BCCL Kustore Area is justified in terminating the services of Shri Tulsi Turi, M/Loader vide order dated 16-9-97? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?”

5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that sponsoring union with a view to substantiate the claim of the concerned workman did not adduce any evidence.

Management on the contrary in support of their claim examined one witness as M.W.I. Considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides as well as of evidence of M.W.I, I find no dispute to hold that the concerned workman got his employment on compassionate ground in place of his father as piece rated Miner/Loader at Hurriladih Colliery under Kustore Area. The letter of appointment during evidence of M.W.I was marked as Exht. M-2. As per appointment letter he was placed on probation for a period of one year subject to the conditions mentioned therein. It was further mentioned in the said appointment letter specifically that “If the particulars are submitted by you regarding your name, relationship, address etc. found false in genuineness your service will be liable to be terminated without any notice or reference.”

It is the contention of the management that the concerned workman submitted his all particulars in requisite

form and also submitted full particulars of his family duly authenticated by Mukhia (Exht. M-1 and M-1/1) in support of his claim for appointment on compassionate ground. In the said form they submitted that the concerned workman disclosed his permanent address as “Tulsi Turi, Purana Nagar, Sri Rampur, P.S. Giridih, Distt. Giridih, Bihar.” Management submitted that thereafter they issued Provisional letter of appointment subject to verification of his credentials by appropriate authority. It is the contention of the management that thereafter for verification of his permanent address a report was called from S.P., Giridih and said S.P., Giridih after verification submitted his report stating that no person named Tulsi Turi S/o Hari Turi was found to be living at village Purana Nagar i.e. the address which he furnished in the requisite form and in family description certificate. The police report during evidence of M.W.I were marked as Exht. M-3 & 3/1. Considering the police report I find corroboration of the fact relied on by the management. It is the specific allegation of the Management that concerned workman furnished false particulars relating to his address and for which as per terms & conditions given in the letter of appointment he was terminated from his service.

Accordingly burden of proof was on the sponsoring union as well as of the concerned workman that police report which was submitted by Supdt. of Police, Giridih is false. Onus also was on him to establish that address given in the requisite form is genuine. It is seen that inspite of getting ample opportunity neither sponsoring union nor the concerned workman considered necessary to produce a single scrap of paper to show that he has given his genuine permanent address in the requisite form. It is really astonishing to note that in the family particulars he furnished the same address which was duly certified by B.D.O. and Mukhia and he submitted the same to the management in support of his claim for appointment on compassionate ground. If the report of Supdt. of Police, Giridih is taking into consideration there is sufficient scope to draw conclusion that he had falsely procured the said certificate for his own interest.

Accordingly as per terms and conditions given in his letter of appointment there is ample scope to draw conclusion that management neither committed any illegality nor took any arbitrary decision in terminating the concerned workman from his service.

In the result the following award is rendered :

AWARD

“That the action of the management of BCCL, Kustore Area is justified in terminating the services of Sri Tulsi Turi, Miner/Loader vide Order dated 16-9-97.

Consequently he is not entitled to get any relief.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1878.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा. को. को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध निर्यातकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद II के पंचाट (सर्वे संख्या 114/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/224/98-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1878.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 114/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad II now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006

[No. L-20012/224/98-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri B. Biswas,
Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10
(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 114 OF 1999

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Kusunda Area
of M/s BCCL and their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workmen : Mr. B.N. Singh, Ld.
Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Mr. R.N. Ganguly and
Mr. K.K. Verma Ld.
Advocates

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 20th March, 2006

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/224/94-IR (C-I), dated, 29-1-1999.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Kusunda Area of BCCL in denying employment to Sri Brahmadeo Bhuia son of late Bodi Bhuia, Miner Loader under the provision in para-9.4.2. of relevant NCWA on account of death of late Bodi Bhuia while in employment is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. The case of the petitioner/workman according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf in brief is as follows:

The sponsoring union submitted that Bodi Bhuia was Miner/Loader at Khas Kusunda Colliery. He died on 13-10-83 while he was on employment. They submitted that two months after the death of said Bodi Bhuia his wife also died leaving behind their son i.e. petitioner/workman who at that time was only 7 years old.

They submitted that at the relevant time as petitioner/workman was minor and not conversant with official technicalities he could not submit any application for his future employment on attaining his majority on compassionate ground under clause 9.4.2 of NCWA.

They disclosed that after attaining majority said petitioner/workman submitted application annexing requisite papers to the management with prayer for his employment on compassionate ground. They alleged that inspite of fulfilling all conditions as per instruction of the management, management refused to consider his prayer for employment on compassionate ground on the ground of delay. Accordingly they raised an Industrial dispute on behalf of the petitioner/workman before ALC (C), Dhanbad for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

Sponsoring Union accordingly submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to provide employment to the petitioner/workman on compassionate ground under clause 9.4.2 of N.C.W.A.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the written statement submitted on behalf of the petitioner/workman.

They submitted that Bodi Bhuia was a permanent Miner/Loader at Khas Kusunda Colliery. He died on

13-10-83 and his wife died on 20-12-83. They disclosed that as per clause 9:4:2 of NCWA, one dependent of late Bodi Bhuia was entitled to get employment but after his death no application was submitted for employment of his dependant on compassionate ground. On the contrary long after his death i.e. on 24-8-96 the petitioner/workman claiming himself to be the son of Bodi Bhuia submitted application for his employment on compassionate ground.

They submitted that the provision of giving employment to the dependant was made as Social Security measure when the source of income of the family of a worker suddenly get dried up due to unforeseen incidents like sudden and premature death or permanent disablement while in service. They disclosed that in the instant case the surviving members of the family of the deceased employee survived without employment for long 13 years and still surviving. They further disclosed that at the time of death of Bodi Bhuia, no family member of his family claimed employment as there was no body to claim employment under N.C.W.A.-IV. They submitted that as the claim of the petitioner/workman is a belated one under the settled law employment under the compassionate ground could not be considered on cogent footing.

Accordingly they submitted prayer to pass award rejecting the claim of the sponsoring union for employment of the petitioner/workman on compassionate ground.

4. Points to be Decided

“Whether the action of the management of Kusunda Area of BCCL in denying employment to Sri Brahmdeo Bhuia son of Late Bodi Bhuia, Miner Loader under the provision in para 9.4.2 of relevant NCWA on account of death of Late Bodi Bhuia while in employment is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?”

5. Finding with Reasons

It transpires from the record that the sponsoring union with a view to substantiate their claim examined two witnesses as W.W.1 and W.W. 2. Management also in support of their claim examined one witness as M.W.I.

Considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides and also considering evidence on record there is no dispute to hold that Bodi Bhuia was a permanent Miner/Loader at Khas Kusunda Colliery. It is admitted fact that said Bodi Bhuia died in the year 1983 while he was in service. Claim of the sponsoring union is that within a very short period wife of the said worker died. W.W.2 who was son of Bodi Bhuia during his evidence disclosed that one and half months after the death of his father he lost his mother. This fact was not denied by the management. W.W.2 who was son of Bodi Bhuia during his evidence disclosed that he was only 7 (seven) years old when he

lost his parents. It is not the case of the management that the petitioner/workman Brahmdeo Bhuia was not the son of Bodi Bhuia.

It is the contention of the sponsoring union that at the time to death of the parents of the petitioner he was only seven years old and for which there was no scope to take any step for employment of the petitioner on compassionate ground who was a teen ager. They submitted that on attaining majority the petitioner/workman submitted application for his employment on compassionate ground as per provision laid down in N.C.W.A. in the year 1996. W.W.2, i.e., the petitioner/workman during his evidence corroborating this fact submitted that as the said application was defective management by issuing letter (Exht. W/3) asked him to submit fresh application and in compliance to that direction he submitted fresh application for consideration of his prayer (Exht. W/4) but they without considering his said application refused to provide any employment and issued a letter to that effect (Exht. W/5). In the said letter it was specifically mentioned that on the ground of long delay his such prayer could not be considered Clause 9:4:2 speaks.

“In so far as female dependants are concerned their employment/payment of monetary compensation would be governed by Para 9.5.0.”

Therefore, according to this clause there is sufficient scope to claim employment by the dependant of the deceased worker on compassionate ground. It is admitted fact that father of the petitioner/workman died while he was very much in service. His mother also died within two months of the death of his father. No evidence is forthcoming if the deceased worker had any other dependant at the time of his death. Therefore, the petitioner was not debarred from filling application for his employment on compassionate ground after the death of his father as per provision laid down in N.C.W. A. It is the contention of the management that no such application was filed by the Petitioner/Workman after the death of his father. There is further claim is that long after 13 years of the death of the deceased worker the petitioner submitted application for employment which could not be considered on the ground of delay.

It is specific claim of the sponsoring union that the Petitioner/Workman was only 7/8 years old when he lost his parents at an interval of two months. Actually he became orphan and had no way out to maintain his livelihood without compassionate help of others as that tender age it was not possible to earn. Therefore, question of submitting application to the management for his employment on compassionate ground at the age of 7/8 years was not at all possible. Moreover, there is strict prohibition in the Mines Act to get direct employment in the Mines below the age of 18 years. If this fact is taken into consideration the Petitioner/Workman was debarred from filing any such application for his employment.

It is admitted fact that the Petitioner/Workman submitted application for his employment in the year 1996. Contention of the sponsoring union is that immediately after attaining majority the Petitioner/Workman submitted application for his employment. Therefore, there is no scope to say that he made any inordinate delay intentionally in filing the said application. This submission of the sponsoring union finds truth if all the facts and circumstances discussed above are taken into consideration.

It transpires from the record that after entertaining the application of the Petitioner/workman the management issued a letter to him (Exht. W/3) asking to submit the required information. It is seen further *vide* letter Exht. W/4 that the Petitioner/Workman complied with the direction of the management. It is the contention of the sponsoring union that management by their letter of 6-8-97 rejected the prayer of the petitioner just on the ground of delay in filing the application for employment on compassionate ground. I have carefully considered the said letter (Exht. W/5) issued by the management and find corroboration in the submission of the sponsoring union. It is seen that excepting the ground for delay no other ground was assigned in the said letter in rejecting that application. It is seen that conduct of the management in dealing with the application of the petitioner workman appears to be conflicting. It is admitted fact that in the year 1996 the petitioner on attaining his majority submitted that application for considerations. It is seen that management not only entertained that application sympathetically but also by issuing letter asked him to submit more particulars for considerations of his prayer. The Petitioner complied with such direction of the management but thereafter taking the plea of 'delay' rejected his prayer.

Considering all materials on record it is seen that in the year 1983 the petitioner first lost his father and then within two months he lost his mother and at that time he was only 7/8 years old and did not achieve that much of physical and mental capability to earn his livelihood standing on his foot. He became orphan out and an out and in natural course he had to take shelter and mercy of others for his survival. Management rejected the claim of the petitioner taking the ground of delay in filing application for his employment, as it possible for the management to provide employment to the petitioner at that relevant time if he would file such application? The answer definitely should be 'no' as it would contravene the mandatory provision of the Mines Act. N.C.W.A. has clearly mentioned who will be considered as dependant. It is seen that within two months after the death of his father he lost his mother. No evidence is forthcoming that the deceased worker at the time of his death had left any others dependant who was major and who had the scope to submit application for his employment immediately after the death of the

deceased worker. Had that been so there was no scope obviously to entertain such application of the petitioner/workman. Therefore, in absence of cogent evidence there is scope to hold that the Petitioner/Workman was the only dependant of his parents at the time of their death and he was at that time a teen aged boy.

It is fact that twelve years after the death of the deceased worker the Petitioner/Workman has filed the application for his employment on compassionate ground. In literal sense there is scope to say that there was long delay when management received such application but simultaneously it is to be looked into if such delay was intentional or not. In view of my discussion above there is sufficient scope to arrive into conclusion that such delay caused by the Petitioner/Workman in filing application for his employment on compassionate ground as per provision of N.C.W.A. was beyond his control and he had no role in it. No satisfactory explanation also is forthcoming on the part of the management why they entertained such application when they were of the view that they will reject such prayer of the petitioner.

It is to be borne in mind that each case has its own merit and should be construed independently. The word "delay" is a general term and its meaning can not be interpreted as of choice. Here in the instant case the delay caused was beyond control of the petitioner and why it was so that has been discussed widely above. Therefore, I should say rejection of the application of the petitioner on that ground by the management was not justified and proper as it contravenes the meaning of equity and justice. It is clear that the petitioner became orphan when he was only 7 years old. He had to maintain his livelihood on the mercy of others. Still he is unemployed and depends on others on that ground. There is reason to believe that every moment he is facing his financial instability to maintain his livelihood independently and if this aspect is taken into consideration there is sufficient scope to say that management was not justified in rejecting the claim of the petitioner for his employment on compassionate ground as per provision of N.C.W.A.

In the result the following award is rendered :

"That the action of the management of Kusunda Area of BCCL in denying employment to Sri Brahmdeo Bhuia S/o Late Bodi Bhuia, Miner Loader denying the provision as laid down in clause 9:4:2 of N.C.W.A. on account of death of Bodi Bhuia while in employment was not justified.

Accordingly, Management of Kusunda Area of BCCL is directed to provide employment to Sri Brahmdeo Bhuia S/o Late Bodi Bhuia within three months from the date of publication of award in the Gazette of India."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

SCHEDULE

का.आ. 1879.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 3/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/372/2000-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1879.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 3/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad II now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006

[No. L-20012/372/2000-IR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO.2) AT DHANBAD****PRESENT:**

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 3 OF 2001

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Basuriya Colliery of M/s. BCCL and their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workmen : Mr. R. R. Ram,
Ld. Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma,
Ld. Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 13th March, 2006

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/372/2000 (C-1), dated 7-2-2001.

“Whether the action of the management of Bassuriya Colliery of M/s BCCL in not providing employment to Sri Bagho Kumar Bouri, the dependant son of Late Surendra Bouri is fair and justified? If not, to what relief is the said dependant entitled?”

2. The case of the petitioner workman according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf in brief is as follows :

They submitted that Surendra Bouri was posted as Dispensary peon at Basuria Colliery under Kusunda Area No. VI in permanent capacity. He died on 18-3-98 while he was on service. After his death Bagho Kumar Bouri being his dependent son submitted application to the management for his employment on compassionate ground under clause 9:4:2 of NCWA-IV but management refused to provide any employment to him for which he raised an Industrial Dispute before ALC (C) for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The sponsoring union accordingly submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to provide employment to the petitioner workman on compassionate ground as per provision of N.C.W.A.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the written statement submitted on behalf of the petitioner workman.

They submitted that any provision for providing employment to the relatives of a workman in Public Sector Undertaking is ultravires to the constitution of India, and as such, no person can demand for employment of his relative on same ground or other and as such provision has got no legal validity in the eye of Law.

They submitted further that with a view to provide compassionate employment, provision has been made in N.C.W.A. to provide employment to the dependent and the said provisions have to be considered in the light of providing compassionate employment only.

They disclosed that in the instant case, the deceased worker Surendra Bouri married to Smt. Alta Bourin who is an employee under the management. While Surendra Bouri died on 18-3-98 his wife Alta Bourin was very much in service of the Company. Therefore, there is no ground to provide employment to the petitioner workman as dependent of late Surendra Bouri considering the principle of compassionate employment as per the provision of Law.

They further disclosed that the petitioner workman has claimed to be the son of Late Surendra Bouri begotten by Smt. menoka Bouri, his mother, claiming that she was the second wife of Surendra Bouri. Taking it into view it

has been submitted by him that they can not encourage bigamy amongst the workman and the legal provision also does not permit second marriage during subsistence of first marriage for which there was no scope to consider such prayer of the petitioner workman. Apart from the fact stated above they submitted further that they are over burdened with surplus manpower and their concern have been placed to BIFR and is fighting for survival for which there is no scope for fresh employment.

Disclosing all these facts management submitted that as the claim of the petitioner workman is not justified he is not entitled to get any relief. Accordingly they submitted prayer to pass award rejecting his claim.

4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the action of the management of Bassuriya Colliery of M/s. BCCL in not providing employment to Sri Bagho Kumar Bouri, the dependant son of Late Surendra Bouri is fair and justified? If not, to what relief is the said dependant entitled?"

5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that the sponsoring union with a view to substantiate their claim examined the petitioner workman as W.W.I. Management also in support of their claim examined one witness as M.W.I.

Considering the pleadings of both sides and also material evidence on record including evidence of W.W.I. and M.W.I. there is no dispute to hold that Surendra Bouri was a workman of Basuria Colliery under Kusunda Area VI. Considering death certificate (Exht. W/1) it is seen that said Surendra Bouri while in service died on 18-3-98. It is the claim of the petitioner workman that after the death of his father Surendra Bouri he being his dependant son submitted an application to the management for his employment on compassionate ground as per provision of N.C.W.A.

During his evidence he relied on the service excerpt (Exht. W/4) issued by the management to show that he was dependant on his father Surendra Bouri. He alleged that management without assigning any cogent reason refused to provide him any employment illegally, arbitrarily and violating the principle of natural justice.

On the contrary it is the specific claim of the management that at the time of death of Surendra Bouri his wife Smt. Alta Bourin was very much in service under the management. They disclosed that petitioner workman was not the son of Smt. Alta Bourin but was the son of Menoka Bourin who happened to be the second wife of Surendra Bouri whom he married during existence of marital ties with Smt. Alta Bourin. They submitted that under the existing law there is no legal entity of second wife when the first marital tie is in force. Moreover, when original wife of Surendra Bouri is in service there was no scope at all to provide employment to the petitioner workman on

compassionate ground. Admitting the fact that there is provision for compassionate employment to the dependent of the deceased as per N.C.W.A. they disclosed that such provision can be invoked not as a general rule but on extreme circumstances where the bereaved family needs immediate financial assistance to save the members of that family from starvation and when it is evident that there is no other earning member in the family. It has been categorically submitted by the management that as first wife of Surendra Bouri is in service there is no scope to draw conclusion that the family of the deceased needs immediate financial assistance to save its members from starvation.

During cross-examination W.W.I. admitted that Smt. Alta Bourin was the first wife of his father who is working under the management. This witness disclosed that his mother Smt. Menoka Bourin was the second wife of his father and admitted that his other brothers live with Smt. Alta Bourin in her family though he lives at his native village with his mother Menoka Bourin. Therefore, it is clear that after the death of Surendra Bouri his dependents are being maintained by Smt. Alta Bourin, his first wife. Accordingly, burden rests on the petitioner to establish that he lives separately and has no source of income to maintain his livelihood. During hearing the sponsoring union has failed to produce any evidence based on which the authenticity of such claim could be substantiated. It is fact that N.C.W.A. has made provision for employment of the dependent of any deceased or permanently disabled workman on compassionate ground. As such provision has been kept in N.C.W.A. it does not accrue any right to get benefit of the same automatically. It is to be looked into if such employment is essential to save the family of the deceased worker from starvation or from any serious hardship.

Here in the instant case the picture appears to be quite different. It is admitted fact that the petitioner workman is the son of the second wife of Surendra Bouri. The first wife of Surendra Bouri was not only his legally married wife but also was in employment under the management when he died. It is not the case of the sponsoring union that after death of Surendra his 1st wife i.e. Smt. Alta Bourin left her service. On the contrary it has been exposed clearly that children of Menoka Bourin i.e. second wife of Surendra are living under her shelter. When Smt. Alta Bourin is in service and looking after her children and children of the second wife of her husband there is no scope to say that after death of Surendra they were put in actual financial crisis for their survival.

Accordingly, in view of the facts and circumstances discussed above I hold that management neither committed any illegality nor took any arbitrary decision violating the principle of natural justice in denying employment to the petitioner workman on compassionate ground.

In the result the following award is rendered :

AWARD

"That action of the management of Bassuriya Colliery of M/s. BCCL in not providing employment to Sri Bagho Kumar Bouri, the dependant son of Late Surendra Bouri is fair and justified.

Consequently the petitioner workman is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1880.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 3/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/362/2001-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1880.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 3/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad II now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006

[No. L-20012/362/2001-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT

Shri B. Biswas,
Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10
(1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947

REFERENCE No. 3 of 2002

Parties : Employers in relation to the
management of C.V. Area of
M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Mr. S.N. Sinha,
Ld. Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Mr. A.K. Sinha &
Mr. B.N. Prasad,
Ld. Advocates.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, dated the 20th March, 2006

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/362/2001 I.R. (C-I), dated 10-1-2002.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of BCCL CV Area in not giving compassionate employment under NCWA to the dependent son of Shri Prem Lal Manjhi, F/Helper is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned dependant entitled?"

2. The case of the petitioner/workman according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf in brief is as follows :

The sponsoring union submitted that Prem Lal Manjhi was a permanent Fitter Helper at Dahibari Colliery under Area No. XII since 31-1-1973. He died on 6-7-1999 while he was very much in service. They submitted that after the death of Prem Lal Manjhi his widow submitted application followed by affidavit for employment of his eldest son Ganesh Manjhi on compassionate ground. Said Ganesh Manjhi also sworn an affidavit and submitted application in prescribed form before the management on that ground but they alleged that H.Qr. rejected his prayer claiming that he was only 15 years old at the time of the death of his father.

They submitted that as per service excerpt age of the petitioner/workman was recorded as 15 years in the year 1987. His father died on 6-7-95. Accordingly, at that time he was 23 years old and knowing full well of this fact management illegally and arbitrarily violating the principle of natural justice rejected his claim.

They submitted that finding no other way the petitioner/workman raised Industrial Dispute for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The sponsoring union accordingly, submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to provide employment to Ganesh Manjhi, son of Prem Lal Manjhi on compassionate ground as per provision of NCWA.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement cum rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the written statement submitted on behalf of the petitioner/workman.

They submitted that Prem Lal Manjhi was an employee of Dahi Bari Colliery. By designation he was Fitter helper. He died on 6-7-95. They disclosed that one Ganesh Manjhi claiming himself to be the son of Prem Lal Manjhi submitted an application before the management for his employment on 24-5-99. They disclosed that as per family relationship certificate submitted by said Ganesh Manjhi his age was declared as 18 years as on 8-5-99 according to which his age comes to less than 15 years as on 6-7-95.

They submitted that employment on compassionate ground is provided to a dependant of an employee for meeting immediate need of the family. In the instant case the petitioner submitted his application long after the death of Prem Lal Manjhi. In spite of this fact his application was forwarded to the competent authority who after scrutiny regretted his employment on the ground that he was less than 15 years of age on the date of death of his father and being a belated claim. They further disclosed that transfer certificate issued by Head Master of Mugma Middle School, Dhanbad in favour of the petitioner which he submitted exposed that his date of birth as recorded in the School register was 16-11-83. Certificates issued by Mukhiya and MLA also exposed that he was 15 years old as on 7-6-96. Notwithstanding this the assessment of age by the Medical Board also exposed that he was approximately 18 years old as on 10-8-99. He also sworn an affidavit on 11-5-99 showing his age as 18 years. Smt. Jiya Mani Manjhi alleged widow of Late Prem Lal Manjhi also in the affidavit sworn by her admitted that Ganesh Manjhi was 18 years old as on 11-5-99.

They submitted that by claiming the age of Ganesh Manjhi through different papers the sponsoring Union has disowned his age recorded in the service excerpt.

Referring all the facts stated above they submitted that they did not either commit any illegality nor took any arbitrary decision in rejecting the claim of the petitioner Ganesh Manjhi. Accordingly, they submitted prayer to pass award rejecting the claim of the petitioner/sponsoring union.

4. POINTS TO BE DISCUSSED

"Whether the action of the management of BCCL CV Area in not giving compassionate employment under NCWA to the dependent son of Shri Prem Lal Manjhi, F/Helper is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned dependant entitled?"

5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that the sponsoring union in spite of getting ample opportunity has failed to adduce any evidence with a view to substantiate their claim. Management also declined to adduce any evidence.

In view of this situation considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides it is to be taken

into consideration if the claim of the sponsoring union stands on cogent footing.

Considering the pleadings of both sides there is no dispute to hold that Prem Lal Manjhi was Fitter Helper at Dahibari Colliery under Area No. XII. It is admitted fact that the said workman died on 6-7-95 while he was in service.

Contention of the sponsoring union is that Smt. Jiya Mani Manjhi widow of Late Prem Lal Manjhi by swearing an affidavit requested the management to provide employment to her eldest son Ganesh Manjhi on compassionate Ground. Petitioner/workman Ganesh Manjhi also submitted application in requisite form with prayer for his employment on compassionate ground as per provision laid down in N.C.W.A. It is the contention of the sponsoring Union as per written statement submitted on their part that management illegally and arbitrarily violating the principle of natural justice refused to provide any employment to said Ganesh Manjhi.

On the contrary a different picture comes in from the facts disclosed in the written statement submitted by the management. Admitting the fact that Prem Lal Manjhi died on 6-7-95 disclosed that the petitioner/workman submitted application for his employment on 24-5-99 i.e. about four years after the death of his father. They further disclosed that as per family relationship Certificate submitted by the Petitioner i.e. Ganesh Manjhi he disclosed his age as 18 years as on 8-5-99. He also relied on transfer Certificate issued by Head Master, Mugma Middle School, Dhanbad wherein his date of birth was recorded as 16-11-83. Certificate issued by Mukhiya & M.L.A. in his favour disclosed that he was 15 years old as on 7-6-96. Moreover, assessment of age by the Medical Board exposed that he was 18 years old approximately as on 10-8-99. In the affidavit sworn by the petitioner as well as his mother Smt. Jiya Mani Manjhi his age was disclosed as 18 years as on 11-5-99.

Management based on all these facts disclosed that the petitioner/workman Ganesh Manjhi was absolutely minor when his father died i.e. on 6-7-95.

Apart from this fact it was the submission of the management that compassionate employment to any member of the deceased worker's family is considered to give necessary financial protection with a view to save that family from the grip of starvation. They disclosed that in the instant case the petitioner Ganesh Manjhi submitted application about four years after the death of his father. Disclosing this fact they submitted that the family of the deceased worker need not required any financial protection. Had that been so they would not cause such abnormal delay in filing such application.

Therefore, considering the submission of the management it reveals first that the petitioner Ganesh Manjhi was minor at the time of the death of his father i.e. on 6-7-95

and secondly that he made abnormal delay in filing such application.

From the record it transpires that the sponsoring union submitted xerox copies of affidavit shown by the petitioner and his mother dt. 11-5-99 and a xerox copy of family Certificate issued by Local MLA dt. 7-6-96. From these papers it clearly speaks that as on 11-5-99 age of the petitioner was 18 years. From the copy of School Leaving Certificate it transpires that date of birth of Ganesh Manjhi i.e., petitioner workman was 16-11-83.

From the report of the Medical Officer in the matter of assessment of age it transpires that age of the petitioner Ganesh Manjhi was assessed as 18 years as on 10-8-99. Therefore, considering all these papers it speaks very clearly that at the time of the death of Prem Lal Manjhi the petitioner was out and out a minor boy. As per Mines Act there is no provision to provide employment to any person who is minor. Considering relevant papers on record it is clear that the petitioner about four years after the death of his father submitted application for his employment. No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming on the part of the sponsoring union why such abnormal delay was made in filing application for employment on compassionate ground. There is no dispute to hold that there is a provision in NCWA for providing employment to any dependent member of the deceased worker in case of his premature death while in service. The concept behind it is to save the family of the deceased worker from any financial crisis. As the need to save the family of the deceased worker is urgent, it is expected that such prayer would come immediately after the death of the worker. Sponsoring union inspite of getting sufficient opportunity did not consider necessary to explain why the petitioner made such inordinate delay in submitting his application for his employment on compassionate ground.

Therefore, considering the facts discussed above there is no scope to say that management either committed any illegality or took any arbitrary decision in rejecting the claim of the petitioner.

In the result the following award is rendered :

“That the action of the management of M/s. BCCL C.V. Area in not giving compassionate employment under NCWA to the dependent son of Sri Prem Lal Manjhi, F/Helper is justified.

Consequently, the petitioner workman is not entitled to get any relief.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1881.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम

न्यायालय धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 236/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/252/2001-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1881.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 236/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of ECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006

[No. L-20012/252/2001-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Present :

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 236 of 2001.

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Mugma Area of ECL and their workmen.

Appearances :

On behalf of the workmen : Mr. A. Kumar,
Ld. Advocate
Mr. A.K. Sinha,
Ld. Advocate.

On behalf of the employer : Mr. B.M. Prasad,
Ld. Advocate.

State : Jharkhand : Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 8th March, 2006

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/252/2001-I.R. (C-I), dated 19-9-2001.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. E.C.L. indenyng to regularise Shri Dhanilal Singh as Arms Guard in their security department is fair and justified?”

If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled and from what date?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf in brief is as follows :

The sponsoring union submitted that the concerned workman is an Arms Guard in Grade 'E' and posted at Shampur 'A' Colliery under Mugma Area. They submitted that as the concerned workman is senior most Arms Guard Office he is authorised by the management of Shampur 'A' Colliery to look after the job of Security Head/Havilder. Accordingly, he submitted representation to the management for his regularisation in the post of Head Security Guard/Havilder of Shampur Colliery and Agent of the said Colliery forwarded his case to H. Qr. for necessary approval. They submitted that in the mean-time Chief Personnel Officer of Mugma Area vide his Letter No. ECL/GM/MA/P-11 (Security)/99/2855 dt. 9-12-99 directed the manager of Shampur Colliery to allow the duty of Head Security Guard/Havilder to the concerned workman till further order. They submitted that though local management authorised the concerned workman to work as Head Security Guard/Havilder no order has yet been passed for his regularisation in the said post and for which he was compelled to raise Industrial Dispute for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The sponsoring union accordingly submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to regularise the concerned workman as Head Security Guard/Havilder.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement cum rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the written statement.

They submitted that the concerned workman is holding a permanent and substantive post of Arms Guard at Shampur 'A' Colliery of Mugma Area and he was asked to look after the job for deployment of Security Guard in absence of the Havilder of ASSI in case of temporary sick leave.

They disclosed that promotion in the post of Havilder or ASSI from the post of Security Guard is considered through D.P. C. Accordingly, there is no scope at all to issue any order of promotion to the post of Havilder or ASSI from the post of Security Guard only taking into consideration that during leave and sick vacancy his service was deployed to work as Havilder/ASSI. Moreover, promotion is a prerogative of the management and can not be interfered with unless any discrimination is exposed.

They submitted that Shampur 'A' Colliery has already been closed and surplus manpower have been deployed at other places and for which requirement of security guards for protection of the said colliery has been reduced and some posts in the security Department as by this time have been abolished there exists no permanent vacancy for the post of Havilder/ASSI.

Accordingly, management submitted that knowing fully well of all the facts the sponsoring union has placed an unjustified demand which can not be acceded to and for which their prayer is liable to be rejected.

4. POINT TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. E.C.L. in denying to regularise Shri Dhanilal Singh as Arms Guard in their security department is fair and justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled and from what date?"

5. FINDING WITH REASON

It transpires from the record that neither the sponsoring union nor the management adduced any evidence with a view to substantiate their claim and counter claim. In view of this situation there is no scope to arrive into conclusion in passing the award scanning any material evidence on record excepting on the facts which parties in this reference case have pleaded in their respective pleadings.

It is admitted fact that concerned workman was Arms Guard posted at Shampur 'A' Colliery. Contention of the sponsoring union as per their pleading is that the concerned workman was the Senior most arms guard and by virtue of his seniority management authorised him to look after the job of Havilder. Accordingly he submitted representation to the management for his regularisation in the post of Havilder but to no effect. On the contrary management admitting the fact that the concerned workman was a Senior Arms Guard submitted that during leave or sick vacancy of existing Havilder he used to be asked to remain in charge of Havilder for deployment of Security Guards. Such arrangement was absolutely temporary in nature and for which there was no scope for placing demand for his regularisation in the post of Havilder. They submitted further that promotion in the post of Havilder is given only as per recommendation of D.P. C. and if any vacancy is available. They further submitted that Shampur 'A' Colliery is under closure and for which surplus manpower have been deployed at other places and accordingly some posts in the Security Department have also been abolished and for which there is no permanent vacancy in the post of Havilder. They submitted further that when such position is prevailing the sponsoring union with ulterior motive has placed an illegal demand for regularisation in the post of Havilder.

In view of the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides I find no dispute to hold that management occasionally authorised the concerned workman during leave and sick vacancy to perform the duties of Havilder with a view to look after the job for deployment of security. The sponsoring union in support of their claim produced some orders issued by the management in between March, 96 and August, 99 by which the concerned workman time to time was authorised to look after the duties of Security Havilder in absence of existing Security Havilder. On careful consideration of those orders it

has been exposed very clearly that the concerned workman used to be deployed to look after the duties of existing Havilder in case of their absence. The service which he used to render was absolutely temporary in nature and it was nothing but local arrangements used to be made by the management for the interest of safety and security of the Colliery. Therefore burden rests on the sponsoring union to establish that management exploited the service of the concerned workman in higher post i.e. in the post of Havilder against permanent vacancy continuously for years together. The office orders which they have submitted do not justify such claim.

It is the specific contention of the management that promotion of any Security Guard in the post of Havilder is made on recommendation of D.P.C. if any vacancy exists. Considering written statement submitted by the sponsoring union it is clear that they have claimed regularisation of the concerned workman in the post of Havilder avoiding D.P.C. They have also failed to substantiate their claim if there was any permanent vacancy against which the concerned workman could be regularised. Practically the sponsoring union has failed to produce any cogent paper which could justify their claim particularly when as per submission of the management it is evident that Shampur 'A' Colliery has already been closed and surplus workers have been deployed to other places and some post in the Security Department also have been abolished.

It is seen that inspite of getting sufficient scope the sponsoring union practically ignored to substantiate the claim of the concerned workman. They have completed their duties just by submitting written statement. It is to be borne in mind that facts disclosed in the written statement can not be considered as substantive piece of evidence until and unless the same is substantiated by cogent evidence. Accordingly based on the facts disclosed in the written statement there is no scope to arrive into conclusion that management illegally refused to regularise the concerned workman in the post of Havilder. Accordingly the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.

In the result the following award is rendered :

AWARD

"That the action of the management of M/s. E.C.L. in denying to regularise Shri Dhanilal Singh as Arms Guard in their Security Department is fair and justified.

Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

क्र.आ. 1882.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को. लि. के संस्था के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निम्न औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम

न्यायालय धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 134/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/170/2000-आई आर (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवसर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1882.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 134 / 2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006

[No. L-20012/170/2000-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO.2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT: Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947

REFERENCE NO. 134 OF 2000

PARTIES: Employer in relation to the management of Barora Area No.1 of M/s. BCCL and their workmen

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workmen : Mr. N.G. Arun,
Representative of the
workman

On behalf of the employer : Mr. B.M. Prasad,
Ld. Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 7th March, 2006.

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/170/2000-I.R. (C-I) dated, the 18th September, 2000.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the R.C.M.S. is legal and justified in connection with the regularisation of Sri Chhaitu Mohali as Fitter Helper since 1990 and thereafter as "Fitter"? If yes, then for what relief and from which date he is entitled?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring union is as follows:

The sponsoring union submitted that the concerned workman originally was appointed as Fitter helper but in the year 1990 management assigned him to perform the job of Fitter and since then he is performing that job to the entire satisfaction of the management. They submitted that the concerned workman is entitled to be regularised as Fitter from 1990 in Category-VI, in grade 'C' from 1994, in grade 'B' from 1998 and in Grade 'A' from 2002.

They alleged that inspite of submitting representation management illegally and arbitrarily violating the principle of natural justice refused to accept the claim of the concerned workman and for which through sponsoring union he raised an Industrial Dispute before ALC (C), Dhanbad for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

Accordingly the sponsoring union submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to regularise the concerned workman as Fitter from 1990 and subsequent promotion in higher grade with all consequential benefits.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement cum rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring Union asserted in the written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman.

They submitted that the concerned workman was originally designated as underground driller in Cat.-IV at Murulidih Colliery. They disclosed that due to conversion of Murulidih Colliery into a project there was no scope for underground work and for which service of the concerned workman as underground driller was not required. As he was declared surplus vide letter dt. 4-6-97 option was given to him for his transfer at Damoda Colliery or Madhuban Colliery under the same designation which he enjoyed at Murulidih Colliery but as he did not give any option for his transfer at Damoda or Madhuban Colliery he was regularised as Fitter helper (E & M) in Cat.-II.

They submitted that claim of the concerned workman is absolutely baseless and for which he is not entitled to get any relief.

4. POINT TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the demand of the R.C.M.S. is legal and justified in connection with the regularisation of Sri Chhaitu Mohali as Fitter Helper since 1990 and thereafter as "Fitter"? If yes, then for what relief and from which date he is entitled?"

5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that neither the sponsoring union nor the management adduced any evidence with a view to substantiate their respective claim.

In course of hearing argument the representative of the concerned workman made his submission to pass award based on the facts asserted by both sides in their respective pleadings.

It is the specific contention of the sponsoring union according to the facts disclosed in the written statement that the concerned workman was initially appointed as Fitter (Helper) by the management. During 1990 he was entrusted by the management to perform the job of Fitter and since that period he is discharging his duties in that capacity to the satisfaction of the management. Accordingly contention of the sponsoring union is that he deserves his regularisation as Fitter in Cat.-VI from 1990 and subsequent promotion upto grade 'A'.

On the contrary contention of the management is that the concerned workman originally was underground driller at Murulidih Colliery. As the said colliery was converted as a Project there was no requirement of the job of Driller and for which the concerned workman was declared surplus. Accordingly by letter dated 4-6-97 he was asked to give his option to get his transfer as underground driller at Damodha Colliery or at Madhuban colliery but in response to that letter as he did not place his option he was regularised as Fitter (Helper) in Cat.-II. Accordingly, the claim which has been planned by the sponsoring union finds no basis at all.

If the submission of the management is taken into consideration the designation of the concerned workman was underground driller at Murulidih Colliery. Management did not deny his regularisation as Fitter helper in Cat.IV but they have assigned the reason which has been mentioned above, under which circumstances his designation was changed. If the submission of the management is taken into consideration there is scope to say that after June '97 the concerned workman was redesignated as Fitter (Helper).

On the contrary the sponsoring union has made two fold claim viz (i) that prior to 1990 he was appointed as Fitter helper and (ii) that since 1990 being authorised by the management he started discharging his duties as Fitter. In view of such positive claim the sponsoring union can not avoid their responsibility to substantiate the same.

Inspite of getting opportunity the sponsoring union did not consider necessary to produce appointment letter to show that originally before 1990 the concerned workman was appointed as Fitter (helper).

It is their specific claim that since 1990 he is discharging his duties as Fitter continuously being authorised by the management. In support of this claim also the sponsoring union has failed to produce a single paper.

It is to be borne in mind that facts disclosed in the written statement can not be considered as substantive

piece of evidence until & unless the said fact is substantiated by cogent evidence. I find no hesitation to say that inspite of getting sufficient opportunity the sponsoring union practically evaded to establish their claim in course of hearing before this Tribunal though they raised Industrial Dispute.

Considering the facts & circumstances discussed above there is scope to say that it is absolutely a vexatious case. Had that not been so the sponsoring union with all sincerity would try to establish their claim.

As the sponsoring union has lamentably failed to substantiate their claim there is no scope at all to uphold the claim of the sponsoring union.

In the result the following award is rendered:

AWARD

“That the demand of R.C.M.S. is not legal and justified in the matter of regularisation of Sri Chhaitu Mohali as Fitter Helper since 1990 and thereafter as Fitter. Consequently the concerned workman named above is not entitled to get any relief.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1883.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई सी एल के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 65/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/24/2005-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1883.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. 65/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute the between the employers in relation to the management of ECL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006.

[No. L-20012/24/2005-IR (C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the mater of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 65 OF 2005

PARTIES: Employers in relation to the management of Rajmahal Project of M/s. ECL and their workman

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the Workman : None

On behalf of the Employers : Mr. B. M. Prasad,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand : Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 6th March, 2006

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L-20012/24/2005-IR (C-I), dated, the 19th July, 2005.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the claim of the General Secretary, Jharkhand Mazdoor Morcha, Sahibganj regarding non-payment of overtime to Shri Ram Dip Saha, Driver (MAN No. 28264) *vide* letter No. 88/JMM/03 dated 3-7-2003 by the management of ECL, Rajmahal Group of Mines, Baraa Simra, Distt. Godda is legal and or justified? If so, to what relief is the above workman entitled?”

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared before this Tribunal. Management however, made appearance through their authorised representative. It transpires from the record that registered notices and show cause notice were issued to the concerned workman/ sponsoring union, consecutively. In terms of Rule 10(B) of the I.D. Central Rules, 1957 it is mandatory on the part of the concerned workman/ sponsoring union to file Statement of Claim, list of reliances, documents and evidence within 15 days from the date of receipt of the order of reference. The concerned workman/ sponsoring union not only violated the above rules but also even did not consider necessary to respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. Gesture of the workman/ sponsoring union if is taken into consideration will expose clearly that they are not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case. In the circumstances, this Tribunal also finds no ground to adjourn the case *suo moto* for days together. Hence, the case is closed and a ‘No dispute’ Award is passed in this reference presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

क्र.आ. 1884.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 99/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/104/2003-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1884.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 99/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanba-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006.

[No. L-20012/104/2003-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) DHANBAD

Present: Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 99 OF 2003

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of Nichitpur Colliery of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workmen

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the Workmen : Mr. U.P. Sinha,
Ld. Advocate.

On behalf of the Employers : Mr. D. K. Verma,
Ld. Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 6th March, 2006.

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/104/2003-IR(C-I), dated, the 9th September, 2003.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the B.P.C.M. Congress from the management of Sijua Area of M/s. BCCL to regularize Sri Ganga Das as Mason in Category-V

and to pay difference of wages of Category-I and Category-V is proper and justified? If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled and from what date?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf in brief is as follows:—

The sponsoring union submitted that the concerned workman is a permanent workman posted at Sendra Bansjora Colliery under Sijua Area. They submitted that initially the concerned workman was appointed as Miner/Loader at Nichitpur Colliery under Sijua Area. They submitted that management of the said Colliery diverted the concerned workman from the job of Miner/Loader to time rated scale to work as mason as per their requirement along with others. They disclosed that masons doing skilled jobs both underground and surface have been placed in Category-V of time rated scale. As the concerned workman was engaged to perform his job as mason he is entitled to get wages of Category-V of time rated scale. They alleged that instead of regularising the concerned workman as mason management illegally and arbitrarily regularised him as mason mazdoor and placed in Category-I and for which his normal wages was reduced. Even they did not consider necessary to pay difference of wages of mason mazdoor, Category-I and Mason Category-V.

They disclosed that in the year 2001, the concerned workman was transferred to Sendra Bansjora Colliery where also he performed his duty as mason in the underground. They alleged that management knowing fully well of all the facts refused to regularise him as mason in Category-V in spite of repeated approach made by him. Accordingly, they raised an Industrial Dispute before ALC(C) for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The sponsoring union submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to regularise the concerned workman as mason in Category-V and to pay difference of wages of Category-I and Category-V w.e.f. 1989 to 1997.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman.

They submitted that the concerned workman was initially appointed as Miner/Loader and posted at Nichitpur Colliery but in the year 1990 he approached the management to provide job of mason as he was able to perform that job. Accordingly, proposal to higher authority was initiated for his conversion from piece rated to time rated category as mason mazdoor and it was duly approved by the competent authority in the year 1997 and consequent to which he was regularised as mason mazdoor

in Cat. I and allowed to draw wages in that category. In the circumstances they submitted that claim of the sponsoring union for regularisation of the concerned workman in Cat. V is baseless and without merit and for which they submitted prayer to pass award rejecting their claim.

4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the demand of the B.P.C.M. Congress from the management of Sijua Area of M/s. BCCL to regularize Sri Ganga Das as Mason in Category-V and to pay difference of wages of Category-I and Category V is proper and justified? If so, to what relief is the concerned workmen entitled and from what date?"

5. FINDING WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that the sponsoring union in spite of getting ample opportunity as failed to adduce any evidence with a view to substantiate their claim the case was fixed for ex parte hearing. In course of ex parte hearing management examined one witness as M.W. I in support of their claim.

Considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides there is no dispute to hold that initially the concerned workman got his appointment as Miner/Loader at Nichitpur Colliery.

Contention of the sponsoring union as per their pleading is that it was the management who diverted the concerned workman from the job of Miner/Loader in the job of mason under time rated scale along with other. They disclosed that job of mason comes under Category V in time rated scale. It is their further contention that though the concerned workman was allowed to work as mason management neither regularised him in Category V nor paid him difference of wages of Category I and Category-V.

On the contrary management submitted that based on an application given by the concerned workman that he was well experience with the job of mason a proposal was initiated by the management of Nichitpur Colliery to Higher authority for his regularisation as mason mazdoor. Subsequently the said proposal was approved and concerned workman was converted to the post of mason mazdoor in time rated under Category I in the year 1997. M.W. I during his evidence in support of the claim of the management relied on the office order marked as Exht. M-I. This office order dt. 8-12-97 exposed clearly that in pursuance of the Note Sheet No. Dy. CPM 2113 dt. 22-12-97, the listed workman designated as miner/loaders had been regularised in Time Rated jobs. As per this Office Order name of the concerned workman is recorded in Sl. No. 19 with designation mason mazdoor in Category-I.

Therefore, from this office order it is clear that concerned workman was redesignated as mason mazdoor in Time Rated Category-I and not designated as mason in Category-V. This office order was not challenged by the sponsoring union. Therefore, burden of proof shifted on

the sponsoring union to establish that concerned workmen was redesignated as Mason in Cat. V and not as mason mazdoor. It is really curious to note that in spite of getting ample opportunity the sponsoring union did not consider necessary to produce a single scrap of paper upholding their claim.

It is admitted fact that initially concerned workman was designated as Miner/Loader in Piece Rated category and subsequently his designation was changed and came in Time Rated Category I as mason mazdoor as per office order (marked as Exht. M-I). Until & unless the authenticity of this office order is challenged it stands with all validity.

It is to be borne in mind that facts disclosed in the pleading can not be considered as substantive piece of evidence until & unless it is substantiated by cogent evidence. As per contents of the pleading the sponsoring union claimed that the concerned workman by office order was designated as mason in Time Rated Category-V. In spite of claiming so they have failed to substantiate their claim.

On the contrary management by producing office order have clearly substantiated their claim to the effect that the concerned workman was redesignated as mason mazdoor in Time Rated Category I. Therefore, until & unless the contrary is proved there is no scope to uphold such contention of the sponsoring union.

After careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I find no hesitation to say that sponsoring union has lamentably failed to substantiate their claim and for which the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.

In the result the following award is rendered :

AWARD

"That the demand of the B.P.C.M. Congress from the management of Sijua Area of M/s. BCCL to regularize Sri Ganga Das as Mason in Category-V and to pay difference of wages of Category-I and Category V is proper and justified ?

Consequently the concerned workmen is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1885.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 55/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/236/2004-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1885.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.55/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006.

[No. L-20012/236/2004-IR(C-I)]

S.S GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO.2) AT DHANBAD.

PRESENT:

Shri B. Biswas,
Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947

REFERENCE NO. 55 OF 2005

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of B.C.C.L.'s WW zone and their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workmen : None

On behalf of the employers : Mr. U. N. Lal,

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 6th March, 2006

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/236/2004-IR(C-I), dated, the 2nd June, 2005.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of he Junta Mazdoor Sangh from the management of BCCL, WW Zone, That Sh. Harihar Rajbhar may be regularised as Weigh Bridge Clerk is justified ? If so, to what relief is the workmen entitled and from what date?"

2. In this case neither the concerned workman nor his representative was found present. Management however made appearance through their authorised representative. It transpires from the record that registered notices and show cause notice consecutively were issued to the concerned workman/sponsoring union. In terms of Rule 10(B) of the I. D. Central Rules, 1957 it is mandatory on the part of the concerned workman/sponsoring union to file statement of claim, complete with documents, list of reliance and evidence within 15 days from the date of receipt of the order of reference. The concerned workman/sponsoring union not only violated the above rules but

also even did not consider necessary to respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. Gesture of the workman/sponsoring union if is taken into consideration will expose clearly that they are not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case. Under such circumstances, this Tribunal also finds no ground to adjourn the case suo moto for days together. Hence, the case is closed and a 'No dispute' Award is passed in this reference presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

क्र.आ. 1886.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ग्राम न्यायालय धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 54/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/72/2004-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एस.एस.गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1886.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.54/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006

[No. L-20012/72/2004-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO.2) AT DHANBAD.

PRESENT:

Shri B. Biswas,
Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 54 OF 2005

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of Sijua Area of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workmen : None

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma,
Advocate

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 6th March, 2006

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L-20012/72/2004-IR(C-I), dated, the 13th May, 2005.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the demand of the NCWC from the management of BCCL, Sijua Area to remove anomaly in fixation of pay of S/Sh. B. K. Mahanto and V. D. Ghatak since their promotion as Overman Grade ‘B’ in the year 1979 upto the present grade is justified? If so, to what relief are the workmen entitled and from what date?”

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor their representative appeared before this Tribunal. Management, however, made appearance through their authorised representative. It transpires from the record that registered notices and show cause notice were issued to the workman/sponsoring union consecutively. In terms of Rule 10(B) of the I. D. Central Rules, 1957 it is mandatory on the part of the concerned workman/sponsoring union to file statement of claim, list of reliance, documents and evidence within 15 days from the date of receipt of the order of reference. The concerned workman/sponsoring union not only violated the above rules but also even did not consider necessary to respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. Gesture of the workman/sponsoring union if is taken into consideration will expose clearly that they are not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case. In the circumstances, this Tribunal also finds no ground to adjourn the case suo moto for days together. Hence, the case is closed and a ‘No dispute’ Award is passed in this reference presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1887.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 172/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/344/98-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एस.एस.गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1887.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.172/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006.

[No. L-20012/344/98-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD.

PRESENT:

Shri B. BISWAS,
Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947

REFERENCE NO. 172 OF 1999

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Mr. B. B. Pandey,
Advocate

On behalf of the employers : Mr. R. N. Ganguly,
Advocate

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 6th March, 2006

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L-20012/344/98-IR(C-I), dated, the 5th April, 1999.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of East Katras Colliery of M/s. BCCL in not providing employment to Shree Bhuia, son of Late Chhatu Bhuia, Ex-Tramper under clause 9.4.3 of NCWA is justified? If not, to what relief Shree Bhuia son of Late Chhatu Bhuia is entitled?”

2. In this reference both the parties appeared and filed their respective Written Statement etc. Subsequently at the stage of oral evidence, Ld. Advocate for the concerned workman by filing a petition submitted prayer to pass a ‘No dispute’ Award in this case as the concerned workman involved in it is not interested to proceed with the hearing of this dispute. No objection raised on the side of the management in view of the prayer made by the Ld. Advocate for the concerned workman. Heard both sides since the concerned workman involved in this reference is not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case,

there is no reason to drag on the same for years together. Accordingly a 'No dispute' Award is passed in this reference presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

क्र.अ. 1888.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार टिस्को के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, धनबाद-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 56/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/142/2002-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1888.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.56/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Dhanbad-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of TISCO and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006

[No. L-20012/142/2002-IR(C-1)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947.

REFERENCE NO. 56 OF 2005

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of Tisco., Jamadoba and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma,
Advocate

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 6th March, 2006

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/142/2002-IR(C-I), dated, the 2nd June, 2005.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of the Mazdoor Sangthan Samitee from the management of TISCO, Jamadoba for providing employment on compassionate grounds to Md. Islam dependent son of late Kamruddin, explosive carrier is justified? If so, to what relief is the said dependent entitled?"

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared before this Tribunal. Management, however, made appearance through their authorised representative. It transpires from the record that registered notices and show cause notice were issued to the concerned workman/sponsoring union consecutively. In terms of Rule 10(B) of the I. D. Central Rules, 1957 it is mandatory on the part of the concerned workman/sponsoring union to file statement of claim, list of reliance, documents and evidence within 15 days from the date of receipt of the order of reference. The concerned workman/sponsoring union not only violated the above rules but also even did not consider necessary to respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. Gesture of the workman/sponsoring union if is taken into consideration will expose clearly that they are not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case. In the circumstances, this Tribunal also finds no ground to adjourn the case suo motu for days together. Hence, the case is closed and a 'No dispute' Award is passed in this reference presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

क्र.अ. 1889.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार जे ए सी एयर सर्विसेज प्रा. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नई दिल्ली-II के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 70/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/10/2004-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1889.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.70/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, New Delhi-II now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of JAC Air Services PL. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006.

[No. L-11012/10/2004-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI**

Presiding Officer, R. N. RAI.

I. D. No. 70/2004

IN THE MATTER OF:—

Shri Rishi Sharma,
Sr. Supervisor, JAC Air Cargo,
Vill : P. O : Bhangrola,
Distt : Gurgaon (Haryana).

VERSUS

1. JAC Air Services Pvt. Limited,
International Cargo Terminal,
Public Amenities Building,
IGI Airport, New Delhi.
2. Airport Authority of India Limited,
IGI Cargo Complex,
New Delhi-110037.

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-11012/10/2004-IR (C-I) Central Government Dt. 21-04-2004 has referred the following point for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :—

“Whether the action of the management of JAC, Air Service Private Limited, International Cargo Terminal, Public amenities Building, Ground Floor, IGI Airport, New Delhi in demoting Shri Rishi Sharma, Sr. Supervisor to the post of supervisor is just, fair and legal? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled.”

The workman applicant has filed claim statement. In the claim statement it has been stated that the workman was appointed as Supervisor and was subsequently promoted as Sr. Supervisor under the services of No. 1.

That the workman had filed a writ petition vide CWP No. 7723/99 before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi praying the regularization of his services in the Organization of the management two.

That in the said writ petition it has been submitted by the workman that there is deep and pervasive control management No. 2. on the management No. 1 accordingly in the light of various judgments of the Supreme Court it was prayed to regularized the services of the workman.

That in the meantime the constitution bench of the Hon'ble Supreme Court passed a judgment in respect of all the workers employed on contract basis which also affected the case of the workman. The Hon'ble High Court accordingly disposed of the writ petition with the direction to approach the appropriate forum by raising the industrial dispute.

That as per the direction, the workman raised the Industrial Dispute and filed his claim before the Ld. Labour Commissioner stating inter-alia that the management be directed to provide in a regular appointment.

That The workman joined the organization on 15-12-1997 and had been working with utmost sincerity without giving any complaint to anybody.

That taking his sincere efforts into account he was promote as Sr. Supervisor. Since he was working in the organization for a quite long time therefore, he along with hundreds of workmens filed writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court seeking regularization of their services.

That the filing of the writ petition irred the management which is famous for their unfair labour practices started pressurizing the workman on one pretext or the other.

That the attitude of the management towards the workman was ante labour from the very begining and during the service of the workman the management has never given any consideration to his hard work.

That whenever the workman tried to raise his voice against such ante labour practice of the management he was suppressed and dealt with an iron hand.

That while demoting the services of the workman the management has not given any reason or cogent explanation.

That since the work in the organization is perennial in nature therefore the services of the workman may be regularize further his demotion to the post of Supervisor from Sr. Supervisor may be cancelled.

That it is clear that the management with pre-determination was creating fictitious reasons for demoting him to the post of Supervisor.

That it seems that the management is bent upon to teach the workman a lesson by adopting all foul methods.

The management has not turned despite service of notice so the case proceeded ex-part. The workman has filed affidavit in support of his case. The case of the workman is that the workman was appointed as Supervisor and was subsequently promoted to Sr. Supervisor under the service of Responent No. 1. The workman filed a writ petition before the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi praying for regularisation of his service in the organization of the management No. 2 and it was stated in the writ petition that Respondent No. 2 has deep and pervasive control over Respondent No. 1. The Hon'ble High Court directed the workman to approach the appropriate forum by raising an Industrial Dispute.

That taking into account his sincere efforts he was promoted as Supervisor since he was working in the organization for quite long time. The workman has prayed for regularization of his services by reinstating him to the post of Sr. Supervisor with full back wages and consequential benefits.

It appears from perusal of the claim statement that the workman has stated that work in the organization is perennial in nature and therefore, the services of the workman may be regularized. He is praying for regularization whereas the reference is regarding his demotion. There is no reference for regularizing the services of the workman applicant. He has not proved that he is still in service of Respondent No. 1 so his prayer for regularization by reinstating him to the post of Sr. Supervisor with all back wages and consequential benefits cannot be given.

The reference is regarding demotion. He has been removed from service. He is demanding reinstatement, payment of back wages and regularization. There is no reference for reinstatement and regularization. His claim is quite vague. He cannot be given any relief. He has not proved that he was illegally demoted. He is not in service of Respondent No. 1 so his demotion or otherwise cannot be considered. He is not entitled to get any relief even ex-parte.

The reference is replied thus:—

The action of the management of JAC, Air Services Private Limited, International Cargo Terminal, Public Amenities Building, Ground Floor, IGI Airport, New Delhi in demoting Shri Rishi Sharma, Sr. Supervisor to the post of Supervisor is just, fair and legal. The workman applicant is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

Award is given accordingly.

Dated : 03-04-2006

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1890.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एअर फ्रांस के प्रबंधन के संबंध में और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नई दिल्ली-1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 154/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17-4-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/55/96-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एस. एस. गुप्ता, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1890.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.154/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, New Delhi- I now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Air France and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 17-4-2006.

[No. L-11012/55/96-IR(C-I)]

S. S. GUPTA, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI SANT SINGH BAL: PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 1, NEW DELHI

I.D. NO. 154/97

Shri D. R. Sonkhla son of Shri G. R. Sonkhla
R/o L-2/176-A, LIG, DDA Flats,
Kalkaji, New Delhi

Workman

Versus

The General Manager,
M/s. Air France,
Ashoka Hotel, Chankya Puri,
New Delhi.

Management

APPEARANCES: Shri O. P. Sharma A/R for the workman
with workman in person Shri Dinesh
Madan A/R for the Management.

AWARD

The Central Government in the Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-11012/55/96-IR (Coal-I) dated 13-10-97 has referred the following industrial dispute to this tribunal for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Air France New Delhi in dismissing Shri D. R. Sonkhla Senior Operator, Operating Ground Equipment w. e. f. 11-10-1990 is just, fair and legal? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?"

2. After receipt of reference notice were sent to the parties for file claim and written statement. After filing claim statement, written statement and rejoinder, issues were framed in this case. Evidence of the management and evidence of the workman recorded. Today the case was fixed for arguments when the parties moved an application that the dispute has been settled between the parties and they have arrived at settlement Ex. CW1/A and the workman has received a cheques of Rs. 1,75,000 vide receipt Ex. CW 1/B and as such statement of workman and his A/R Shri Om Prakash recorded and Shri Dinesh Man A/R for the management has given a cheques of Rs. 1,75,000 to the workman receipt of which is Ex. CW 1/B.

3. In view of the statement of the workman, his A/R and Shri Dinesh Madan A/R for the management, the matter has been settled. The claim of the workman stands satisfied vide settlement Ex. CW 1/A. This I. D. is, therefore, accordingly disposed of subject to encashment of the cheques furnished by the management. File be consigned to record room.

Dated : 5-4-2006

S. S. BAL, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. —औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नार्दन रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निहित औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई डी. 26/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-4-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/170/2002-आई.आर. (बी.-I)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1891.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (ID-26/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Northern Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-4-2006

[No. L-41012/170/2002-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Dssk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

PRESENT

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 26/2003

Ref. No. L-41012/170/2002-IR (B-I) Dt. 10-2-2003

Between

The Divisional Organisation Secretary
Uttar Railway Karmachari Union,
283 E. Khe Gami Kanora (Premwati Nagar)
P.O. Gok Nagar, Lucknow (UP) 226001

And

The St. Divisional Personal Officer/
AEN (Ist) Northern Railway, DRM Office
Hazratganj, Lucknow (UP) 226001

AWARD

Government of Indian Ministry of Labour, referred the following dispute No. L-41012/170/02-IR (B-I) Dt. 10-2-2003 for adjudication to the Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow;

"क्या प्रबंधन उत्तर रेलवे, लखनऊ के द्वारा श्री शीतलादीन पुत्र श्री महंगू ट्रांसीम को बिना जांच कार्यवाही किये दण्डादेश सं. 15/ई/2002 दिनांक 7-6-2002 के द्वारा वेतन रुपये 3650/- प्रतिमाह से रुपये 2650/- प्रतिमाह किया जाना न्यायोचित तथा न्यायसंगत है? यदि नहीं तो कर्मकार किस अनुतोष पाने का अधिकारी है?"

Admitted facts of the case are.

1. That worker Sri Shitla Deen S/o Mahangoo is Trolleyman under A.D.N.E.N. /WRE/Lucknow. He shall hereinafter be called as worker.

2. Worker was served with the chargesheet standard form No.11 Lucknow 15/E/2001 dated 21-5-2001 with following allegations fact;

आरोप

अपनी झूठी के प्रति लापरवाही बरतने एवं शासकीय कागजों वाली अटैची लेकर निश्चित स्थान से दि. 21-5-01 को सहायक मण्डल अभियन्ता प्रथम लखनऊ के साथ मण्डल रेल प्रबंधक के निरीक्षण के दौरान आप अचानक झूठी के जगह से अटैची लेकर गायब हो गये जबकि अटैची में जरूरी कागजात निरीक्षण से सम्बन्धित रखा था जिसके अभाव में काफी परेशानी हुई, इस प्रकार आपने अपनी झूठी से लापरवाही करते हुये रेलवे सर्विस कन्वेक्ट क्लस, 1966 के पैरा 3(i) एवम (iii) का उल्लंघन किया।

ह.

सहायक अभियन्ता प्रथम

ड. रे., लखनऊ

(3) Asst. Div. Engineer I NR, Sri D.C. Dwedi passed the penalty order letter no. 15-E&2002 Dt. 7-6-2002 Reducing his salary from Rs. 3650/ to Rs. 2650 temporarily for 3 years without cummulative effect with the direction that the worker may prefer appeal within 45 days to Divisional Engineer-I.

Worker's case in brief is that he replied the charge sheet on 20-6-2001, which was received by the Clerk Sri Nayar & he signed as proof for acknowledgement & the major penalty was inflicted in the charge sheet which pertains to minor psnalty & therefore penalty order dt. 7-6-2002 deserved to be set aside. It is also stated that against charge sheet of minor punishment, major punishment can not be inflicted without departmental enquiry. It is also alleged that the worker preferred appeal to DEN (I) NR on 2-7-2003 & also sent appeal by registered post on 18-7-2002 & the same is still pending. Worker has therefore prayed that the punishment dt. 7-6-2002 be set aside. It is also requested in the rejoinder that Clerk Nayar be summoned & his signature be got tallied from the one which he received and in the acknowledgement of which he signed on the copy of reply to the charge sheet & the worker is ready to bear its expenses to be incurred in getting the expert report.

Asstt. Divn. Engineer has filed the written statement wherein he has denied the allegation of the worker. He has submitted that the worker failed to represent himself & did not make reply against the aforesaid charges levelled against him and in absence of any representation inspite of ample opportunities. The matter was considered & the orders were passed against him to the effect of reduction to a lower stage for a period of 3 years w.e.f. 1-3-2002 without cumulative effect. The worker did not prefer appeal within stipulated period. Alleged reply has never been submitted. It is further stated that the worker acted against the rules contained in Railway Service Conduct Rules 1966 while on duty. Workman on 21-5-2001 while he was on his duty did not maintain absolute integrity in discharge of his duties & left the place of his duty along with attaches containing important documents connected with inspection which was being conducted by Divisional Railway Manager, N.R. Lucknow at the relevant time & place without any information & permission of the competent authority of the management as also on the relevant date & time the workman acted like unbecoming of Railway servant. Workman deliberately did not make reply to charge sheet contained in standard form No. 11 under the statutory provision of law inspite of due ample opportunities, competent authority of the management after due & sympathetic consideration complying the principle of natural justice had no option but to impose minor penalty, accordingly the order were passed after awaiting for a very long period. It is further submitted according to the misconduct committed the worker was served charge sheet on S.F. 11 presented by Railway Servant (Discipline & Appeal 3 Rules, 1968 for minor penalty which does not require any inquiry. Order therefore does not suffer from any error of law as such legally does not require any interference. It is also submitted that the worker deliberately did not appeal in and this matter be raised in conciliation proceedings by filing objection dt. 14-8-2002. It is further stated that appeal has been filed on 2-7-2002 which is barred by the period of limitation. Referring to alleged reply to the charge sheet, it is stated that no reply was delivered to the clerk.

Mr. Nayar and the initial of the Nayar is forged. In additional plea the ADEN has stated that according to the worker himself appeal is still pending before the management and the remedy is not exhausted & therefore the present claim statement is premature hence legally not maintainable and liable to be rejected.

Worker has again violated Railway Service Conduct Rules & he has been issued SF 11 on 2-3-2002, the charge is as follows :

आरोपपत्र

आपको दिनांक 28-2-2002 को अति आवश्यक डाक के साथ दिन में 13.30 बजे मण्डल अभियन्ता (प्रथम) को देने के लिये

गया था परन्तु आप मण्डल कार्यालय नहीं गये तथा मुझे असत्य सूचना दी कि मैंने डी. ई. एन. 1 साहब को डाक दे दिया है इस प्रकार आपने रेल कार्य में बाधा उत्पन्न किया तथा अशोभसाधक कर्ता को पुनराह किया, आप कर्मक प्रगुटी कर भी नहीं लौटे। आपको रेल कर्मकारी का व्यवहार न करने का दोषी माना गया एवं रेलवे आचार संहिता के भाग 3-(i) (ii) (iii) का उल्लंघन किया।

ह.

2-3-2002

डी. सी. द्विवेदी

ए. डी. ई. एन.

लखनऊ

In view of repeated violation of the Railway Service Conduct Rules the workman is not entitled to any Sympathetic consideration at all.

Worker has filed photo copies of following documents;

1. Chargesheet in standard form No. 11 dt. 21-5-01/paper No. 2/4 (Ann. 1 statement of claim)
2. Reply dt. 28-6-01 by the workman to the chargesheet paper No. 2/5 (Ann. 2 to statement of claim).
3. Family statement dt. 7-6-02 paper No. 2/6 (Ann. 3 to the statement of claim)
4. Appeal of the worker dt. 2-7-02.
5. Reminder of appeal dt. 18-7-02.
6. Carbon copy of reply dt. 28-6-01 of worker to Asstt. Divn. Engineer paper No. A-15.
7. Photo copy of reply of worker to charge sheet dt. 2-3-2002. Opposite party has not filed any documentary evidence. Worker has examined himself. Opposite party has examined Sri Awdheesh Kumar Yadav, Asstt. Engineer Divn. I.

Parties have filed written argument. Heard oral submissions as well.

It has been argued by the Divisional Secretary of the union that without considering the reply to the charge sheet the penalty order has been passed by the disciplinary authority. Although the worker submitted the reply to the authority concerned but the same was not considered.

The union representative has filed the copy of the judgement dt. 10-11-2003 passed by the Hon'ble High Court of judicature at Allahabad sitting at Lucknow passed in writ petition 238483 in Sri Ram Singh vs. Union of India & Senior Civil Engineer (Engineering construction) Divisional Railway Charbagh, Lucknow. My attention has been drawn on last 2 paragraphs which are reproduced below :

"It is settled that the charges do not prove automatically. The inquiry officer should have ensured whether the charges levelled against the delinquent employee are prima facie proved. Merely by writing that since the petitioner has not submitted his reply, the allegations made against him in the charge sheet are deemed to be proved, is not correct. Thus the impugned order, which has also been passed in contravention of Section 33 of the Industrial Dispute Act, is not sustainable in the eye of law.

In the result, the writ petition is allowed. The impugned order dt. 20-4-83 is hereby quashed. The petitioner shall be reinstated in service without any break in service.

10-11-2003

Sd/-
I.M. Quddusi
10-11-2003

Union representative has also argued that the worker has proved that he reported to the charge sheet & delivered in the office of the management, & the same was received by Mr. Nayyar the clerk of the opposite party who received the original reply & signed as proof acknowledgement. The management has tried to say the said signature to be forged, but the management has neither produced Mr. Nayyar to disown the writing & signature, nor produced in spite of the direction of the Presiding Officer.

The representative of the opposite party has argued that ADENI, N. Rly, Lucknow neither relieved from work nor directed to K.C. Nayyar to appear before this Tribunal along with alleged records hence no adverse inference can be drawn against the Management. It is further stated in the written argument that the workman itself has failed to adduce the evidence that he submitted his reply to show cause notice within 10 days as required by the Railway Extent Rules.

The relevant extract of para 7 (page 4) of written statement is relevant which produced below:

"It is further stated that no such reply as stated in Annexure No. 4 was delivered to Mr. Nayyar the working clerk concerned of the management and the initial of his signature is fake and forged."

First of all it is made clear that Annexure 4 is the photo copy of appraisal and it does not bear initial & signatures of Mr. Nayyar who is working as clerk concerned of the management. It is Annexure 2 which is the photo copy of the reply which bears the signature.

The management is asserting that the clerk of the management has not received or signed the copy in acknowledgement. Naturally the management has to prove

that reply of charge sheet does not bear the signature of Mr. Nayyar the clerk of the management. Management ought to have produced his clerk Mr. Nayyar to prove that his signature is forged, but it has not produced Mr. Nayyar ADEN, Lucknow Sri A. K. Yadava has been examined by the representative of opposite party, what Mr. A. K. Yadava stated in cross examination is reproduced below:

"मेरे यहां श्री के.सी. नायर बाबू इस कार्य की फाइल डील करता है। मैं उसके हस्ताक्षर पहचानता हूँ। कागज-10 ए-15 देखकर गवाह ने कहा कि ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि इस पर के. सी. नायर के हस्ताक्षर हैं।"

It is noteworthy that A1-15 is the carbon copy of reply from which Annexure 2 is made.

ADENI NR, Lucknow who has been examined himself does not say that Sri K. C. Nayyar's signature is forged.

On the one hand the ADEN I himself has not produced his clerk Mr. Nayyar on the other hand when Presiding Officer asked ADEN I to relieve the said clerk for his evidence, ADEN I is said to have not relieved the clerk concerned the following is extract of order sheet dated 14-10-2005:

14-10-2005.—

Case called out Present Sri Parvez Alam for the worker and Sri S. R. Yadav for railways.

Shri. S. R. Yadav has examined Sh. A. K. Yadav, Additional Divn. Engineer (I) LKO and closed the evidence.

Shri Yadav has admitted that there are two files i.e. 15/E/2001 and 15/E/2002 in which the disciplinary action has been processed against the worker. He has also admitted that he has no personal knowledge of this case. He has admitted that he has not brought files and he can bring the files. He also admitted that Sri K. C. Nayyar deals with file and stated after looking paper No. A 1-15 that there appears to be signatures of Sh. K.C. Nayyar. paper No. A1-15 is reply of charge sheet. According to Sh. Parvez Alam, Sheetla Deen delivered the reply to charge sheet on 28-6-2001 which was received by Sh. K. C. Nayyar.

Sh. Nayyar has not produced and examined by the railway. In the circumstances, I am of the opinion that Sh. K. C. Nayyar be summoned as court witness along with the file. The summon has therefore, been delivered to Shri Awadesh Kumar Yadav to relieve the said clerk for evidence before this court on 27-10-2005 for evidence of Sh. K. C. Nayyar.

Sd/-
Presiding Officer

Shitla Deen has proved that he delivered the reply of charge sheet to Sh. Nayyar. He has stated, "जवाब मैंने 28-6-2001 को दाखिल किया उस पर प्राप्तकर्ता नैययर बाबू के हस्ताक्षर हैं।" It is true that under the said signature there is no official seal. In cross examination he has stated that "जब मैंने नैययर बाबू को जवाब दिया तो मोहर नहीं लगवाया।" If the seal is not on the receipt of acknowledgement, it is none of the fault of the worker. Worker is illiterate person. Office Clerk has a responsibility to keep the papers received in the relevant file and obtain the orders of the superiors. The management has withheld the relevant file as well as important witness.

In the circumstances, it is held that the worker gave the reply to the Charge sheet on 28-6-2001. Punishment order has been passed on 7-6-2002. In the Order ADEN (I) NR Lucknow it said that "आपने अभी तक इस कार्यालय को अपने आरोपों पर कोई भी प्रत्यावेदन अभी तक प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है और न ही करने की आवश्यकता समझी। इससे स्पष्ट है कि आपने अपने विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोपों को स्वीकार कर लिया है और आपके पास जवाब के लिये कुछ भी नहीं है। अतः आपके विरुद्ध लगाये गये आरोप सही पाये गये तथा आपके विरुद्ध निम्न शास्ती "दण्ड" दिया जाता है।"

From the above it is clear that the reply to the charge sheet dated 28-6-2001 which was given by the worker to Nayyar the clerk of the management did not put reply in the file to the concerned disciplinary authority. With the result the disciplinary authority has to pass the penal order.

The contents of the reply to the charge sheet as given by the worker is reproduced below :—

"सेवा में,

श्रीमान सहायक मण्डल अभियन्ता/प्रथम
उत्तर रेलवे,
लखनऊ।

विषय: आरोप पत्र सं. एस एफ-11 दिनांक 21-5-2001

संदर्भ : आपके आरोप पत्र सं. 15 दिनांक 21-5-2001

उपरोक्त संदर्भ में आपका निवेदन है कि प्रार्थी दिनांक 21-5-2001 को आपके साथ मण्डल रेल प्रबन्धक के निरीक्षण के दौरान था जब महोदय प्लेटफार्म का निरीक्षण कर रहे थे तो प्रार्थी को पेशाब लगी और प्रार्थी हनुमान जी के मंदिर की ओर प्लेटफार्म से बाहर पेशाब करने चला गया और हाथ धोकर प्लेटफार्म पर लौट आया तब तक आप चले जा चुके थे। प्रार्थी ने आपको ढूँढने का अत्यन्त प्रयास किया परन्तु आपको ढूँढ नहीं सका।

अतः प्रार्थी ने किसी प्रकार भी पैरा 3 (i) एवं 3 (iii) सर्विस कंडक्ट रूल्स का उल्लंघन नहीं किया है।

अतः विपन्न निवेदन है कि प्रार्थी को लगाये गये आरोपों से मुक्त करने का कष्ट करो

प्रार्थी आभारी रहेगा।

धन्यवाद

प्रार्थी,

ह./-

(शीतलादीन)

The representative of the management in his argument has submitted that reply to show cause was not submitted by the worker, is accordingly false.

The Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad (Lucknow Bench) in the judgement dated 10-11-2003 has held that charges do not prove automatically. Disciplinary authority ought to have considered the reply submitted by the worker before passing the penal order. Therefore the order of the disciplinary authority is violative of principle of natural justice.

The representative of the worker has tried to mislead the court by arguing that the punishment awarded to the worker is major penalty whereas charge sheet served on the worker was for minor penalty and therefore disciplinary authority should have got the enquiry conducted and the worker should have been given the opportunity to defend him. In support of his case the trade union representative have filed case law 2002 (94) FLR 629 between Promod Narayan Achal and Bihar State Electricity Board, Patna and others. The representative of the trade union has argued that withholding of 3 increments with cumulative effect there at the judged to be a punishment which can not be imposed withholding departmental enquiry and therefore order imposing such punishment is illegal. The said case law is based on Rule 49 of Civil Services (classification, control and appeal rules) and that case law does not deal with the railway servants (discipline and appeals) Rule 68 which is applicable to the railways servants. According to the railway servant (disciplinary and appeal rules) 1968 para 3 minor penalties include:—

(iii-b) Reduction to a lower stage in the time scale of pay by one stage modified PS No. 2955 for a period not exceeding three years, without cumulative effect and not adversely affecting his pension;

(iv) Withholding of increments of pay for a specified period with further directions as to whether on the expiry of such period this will or will not have the effect of postponing the future increments of his pay.

In the circumstances the punishment in questions is cover in the minor penalties only. The representative of the trade union should not have argued on the said point as the charge sheet was served for minor penalty and only minor penalty has been imposed and there was no need for the disciplinary authority to conduct the departmental enquiry.

The disciplinary authority of the railways stated in para 7 of the written statement that the appeal preferred by the workman is barred by the period of limitation provided under the rules as it is barred by period of limitation as prescribed for the filing of appeal. The management is in the same written statement in para 9 has stated that the appeal is still pending before the management and remedy is available to his which has not been exhausted and therefore claim statement is premature and hence lightly not maintainable and is liable to be rejected. Thus on the other hand disciplinary authority says that the appeal is barred and again it says that the appeal is still pending and now it is year 2006 appellate authority has not disposed of the appeal. Even otherwise if alternative remedy is available to the worker the claim statement can not be thrown out. The Labour Court is under obligation to disposed of the issue referred to it.

Lastly it has been argued that the reference itself is illegal and bad in law and beyond the perview of the I. D. Act but law no has been shown to substantiate the argument forwarded by the representative of the opposite party.

On the discussion aforesaid I come to the conclusion that office clerk of the railway's management Nayyar though received the reply of the charge sheet on 28-6-2001, the disciplinary authority passed the punishment order on 7-6-02 stating therein that the reply has not been received by him. It is clearly shows that Nayyar neglected to place the reply of the charge sheet before the disciplinary authority with the result that the disciplinary could assess explanation of the worker before passing the punishment order.

The worker has in his explanation to the charge sheet mentioned that while the ADEN-I was inspecting the platform, the worker went to attend the call of nature and when he returned he did not find the ADEN-I and accordingly he had stated in his explanation that he has not violated the conduct rules.

I also come to the conclusion that the disciplinary authority has violated the principle of natural justice in awarding the punishment order before looking to his explanation with the result the reference is answered as order of punishment dated 7-6-2002 is illegal and improper the consequences is that worker is entitled to receive the wages deducted in the light of the said order.

Lucknow

10-4-2006 SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1892.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नार्थ-वेस्ट रेलवे के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/ग्राम न्यायालय, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 27/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-4-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/82/2005-आईआर(बी- I)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1892.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (No. ID-27/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of North-West Railway and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 18-4-2006.

[No. L-41012/82/2005-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JAIPUR

CASE NO. CGIT 27/2006

Ref. No. L-41012/82/2005-IR(B-I)

Sh. Tarachand,
S/o Sh. Inder Raj,
C/o Sh. Sumer Singh Badoria,
R/o T-63/A, Railway Quarter,
Railway Colony, BikanerApplicant

Versus

The Divisional Railway Manager,
North-West Railway,
BikanerNon-applicant

PRESENT

Presiding Officer : R. C. Sharma
For the applicant : None.
For the non-applicant : SH. B. S. Barar
Date of award : 31-3-2006

AWARD

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under Clause D of sub-sections 1 and 2 (A) to

Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (for short, 'the Act') has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, which runs as under :—

"Whether the management of the North-West Railway, Bilaspur, terminating the services of deceased workman Shri Tarachand w.e.f. 25-11-1997 is legal and justified? If not, whether legal representative of the deceased workman is entitled for pensionary benefits and compassionate appointment?"

2. Pursuant to the receipt of the reference the registered notices were issued to both the parties and on behalf of the non-applicant management its representative put his appearance before the Court. But the registered notice to the workman issued by this Court has been returned by the post office with an endorsement that he has left without address. On careful perusal, it is found that the address written on the postal cover is similar to that of the address mentioned in the reference. Even the Central Government has issued the notices to both the parties with a direction to the claimant to file the statement of claim complete with relevant documents, list of reliance and witnesses with the Tribunal within 15 days of the receipt of its order of reference. But only the appearance on behalf of the non-applicant has been put in before the court, which shows that either the workman is not traceable or he is not willing to plead his claim. Therefore, the claim as referred in the order of reference is liable to be rejected.

3. Resultantly, the reference is answered in the negative against the workman and it is held that the termination order dated 25-11-1997 passed against the workman is legal and justified. The workman is entitled to no relief. An award is passed in these terms accordingly.

4. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17 (1) of the Act.

R. C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1893.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोक्तों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई. डी. 83/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-4-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एन-12012/76/2004-आई.डी. (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1893.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (ID 83/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-4-2006

[No. L-12012/76/2004-IR(B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/83/04

Presiding Officer : Shri C. M. Singh

The General Secretary,
Daily Wages Bank Employees Association,
9, Sanwar Road, Ujjain (MP) Workman/Union

Versus

The Deputy General Manager,
State Bank of India,
Zonal Office, Hamidia Road,
Bhopal (MP) Management

Bench of Lok Adalat

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Shri C.M. Singh, Presiding Officer
CGIT-cum-Labour Court,
Jabalpur | Chairman |
| 2. Shri R.C. Shrivastava,
Advocate | Member |
| 3. Shri Lijal Ullah,
Advocate | Member |

AWARD

Passed on this 26th day of March, 2006

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-12012/76/2004-IR (B-I) dated 7-7-2004 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:—

"Whether the action of the management of Dy. General Manager, State Bank of India, Bhopal in

terminating the services of Sh. Sitaram Gehlot w.e.f. Nov. 96 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. In this reference Shri R. Nagwanshi, General Secretary, Daily Wages Bank Employees Association has moved an application with the prayer that no dispute award be passed in this reference. He orally submitted that now there is left no industrial dispute between the workman/Union and the management. In view of the above application made by General Secretary of the Union and submission made by him that there is left no dispute between the parties, no dispute award is passed without any order as to costs.

3. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

R.C. SHRIVASTAVA, Member

LIYAKAT ULLAH, Member

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1894.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंदौर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 9/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/305/99-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1894.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 9/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal /Labour Court, Jabalpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Indore and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-4-2006.

[No. L-12012/305/99-IR (B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/9/2000

Presiding Officer: Shri C. M. Singh

The General Secretary,
Dainik Vetan Bhogi Bank Karmachari Sangathan,
Hardev Niwas, 9, Sanwer Road,
Ujjain (MP)Workman/Union

Versus

The Assistant General Manager (III)
State Bank of Indore, Zonal Office, 163,
Kanchanbagh,
Indore (MP)Management

Bench of Lok Adalat

1. Shri C.M. Singh, Presiding Officer
CGIT-Cum-Labour Court, JabalpurChairman
2. Shri R.C. Shrivastava, AdvocateMember
3. Shri Liyakat Ullah, AdvocateMember

AWARD

Passed on this 26th day of March, 2006

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-12012/305/99-IR (B-I) dated 23/24-12-99 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal:—

"Whether the action of the management of State Bank of Indore in terminating the services of Sh. Ishwardas German instead of regularising is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workmen is entitled to?"

2. In this reference Shri R. Nagwanshi, General Secretary of the Union has moved an application with the prayer that no dispute award be passed in this reference. He orally submitted that no industrial dispute is left between the workman/Union and the management. Shri S.K. Rao, Sr. Advocate the learned counsel for the management submitted that he has no objection if no dispute award is passed in the reference.

3. In view of the above, it appears that no dispute is left between the parties and therefore no dispute award is passed without any order as to costs.

4. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

R. C. SHRIVASTAVA, Member

LIYAKAT ULLAH, Member

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1895.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंदौर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/अम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 227/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/60/98-आईआर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार डेस्क, अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1895.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 227/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Indore and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-4-2006.

[No. L-12012/60/98-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/227/98

Presiding Officer : Shri C.M. Singh

The General Secretary,
Daily Wages Bank Employees' Association,
9, Sanwer Road, UjjainWorkman/Union

Versus

The Managing Director,
State Bank of Indore,
S.B.O.I., Head Office,
5, Y.N. Road,
IndoreManagement

Bench of Lok Adalat

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Shri C.M. Singh, Presiding Officer
CGIT-cum-Labour-Court, Jabalpur | ... Chairman |
| 2. Shri R.C. Shrivastava, Advocate | ... Member |
| 3. Shri Liyakat Ullah, Advocate | ... Member |

AWARD

Passed on this 26th day of March, 2006

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-12012/60/98-IR (B-I) dated 15-10-98

has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

"Whether the management of State Bank of Indore in terminating the services of Manoj Sirshat w.e.f. 5-2-97 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled for?"

2. In this reference, Shri R. Nagwanshi, General Secretary of the union has moved an application with the prayer that no dispute award be passed in this reference. He orally submitted that no industrial dispute is left between the workman/union and the management. Shri S.K. Rao, Sr. Advocate, the learned counsel for the management submitted that he has no objection if no dispute award is passed in the reference.

3. In view of the above, it appears that no dispute is left between the parties and, therefore, no dispute award is passed without any order as to costs.

4. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

R.C. SHRIVASTAVA, Member

LIYAKAT ULLAH, Member

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1896.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंदौर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/अम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 80/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 18-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/4/2000-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क, अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1896.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 80/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Indore and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 18-4-2006.

[No. L-12012/4/2000-IR (B-I)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/80/2000

Presiding Officer : SHRI C. M. SINGH

The General Secretary,
Daily Wages Employees Association,
Hardev Niwas, 9, Sanwer Road,
Ujjain

Workman/Union

Versus

The Managing Director,
State Bank of Indore,
Head Office, 5, Y.N. Road,
Indore

....Management

Bench of Lok Adalat

1. Shri C.M. Singh, Presiding Officer
CGIT-Cum-Labour Court,
Jabalpur ... Chairman
2. Shri R. C. Shrivastava, Advocate ... Member
3. Shri Liyakat Ullah, Advocate ... Member

AWARD

Passed on this 26th day of March, 2006

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-12012/4/2000-IR (B-I) dated 24-5-2000 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :—

"Whether the action of the management of State Bank of Indore in not regularising Shri Purushottam after completing more than 240 days in a calendar year is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled for?"

2. In this reference, Shri R. Nagwanshi, General Secretary of the union has moved an application with the prayer that no dispute award be passed in this reference. He orally submitted that no industrial dispute is left between the workman/union and the management. Shri S.K. Rao, Sr. Advocate, the learned counsel for the management submitted that he has no objection if no dispute award is passed in the reference.

3. In view of the above, it appears that no dispute is left between the parties and therefore no dispute award is passed without any order as to costs.

4. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

R.C. SHRIVASTAVA, Member

LIYAKAT ULLAH, Member

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1897.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार दूर संचार विभाग, ग्वालियर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआई टी/एलसी/आर/70/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/79/90-आई आर (डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1897.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/70/94) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Department of Telecom, Gwalior and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-4-2006.

[No. L-40012/79/90-IR (DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR

No. CGIT/LC/R/70/94

Presiding Officer : SHRI C. M. SINGH

Shri Har Prasad Parashar,
C/o Shri Sudhir Upadhyay,
E-1/34, 1100 House,
T.T. Nagar,
Bhopal

Workman/Union

Versus

The Distt. Engineer,
Chambal Telecom District,
Moti Mahal,
Gwalior-474001

Management

Bench of Lok Adalat

1. Shri C.M. Singh, Presiding Officer
CGIT-Cum-Labour Court,
Jabalpur ... Chairman
2. Shri R. C. Shrivastava, Advocate ... Member
3. Shri Liyakat Ullah, Advocate ... Member

AWARD

Passed on this 26th day of March, 2006

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/79/90-L.R. (D.U) dated 3-5-94/10-5-94 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Distt. Engineer, Chambal Telecommunication Distt., Motimahal, Gwalior in not regularising the services of Shri Harprasad Parasher and not giving him due promotions is legal and justified? If not, what relief the workman concerned is entitled to?”

2. In this reference, application has been moved on behalf of the management (Union of India & Others) that the dispute involved in this case has been already decided by the Administrative Tribunal and the order of the Administrative Tribunal has been complied with and now no dispute is left between the parties. It is prayed in the application that the reference be closed.

3. It appears from the above and from the record of the reference that no dispute is left between the parties. Therefore no dispute award is passed in the reference without any order as to costs.

4. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

R. C. SHRIVASTAVA, Member

LIYAKATULLAH, Member

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1898.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के प्रबंधन के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्मचारियों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, जबलपुर के संकेत (संकेत संख्या सीजीआई टी/एलसी/आर/167/97) को प्रस्तुत करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/65/96-आर (डी यू)]

मुख्य न्यायाधीश, लोक अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1898.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (No. CGIT/LC/R/167/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employees in relation to the management of Central Government Health Scheme,

Jabalpur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-4-2006.

[No. L-42012/65/96-IR (DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR**

No. CGIT/LC/R/167/97

Presiding Officer: SHRI C.M. SINGH

The President,

Akhil Bhartiya Kendriya Swastha Yojana

Karmachari Sangh,

Jabalpur Branch,

323, Napier Town,

Russel Chowk,

Jabalpur (MP)—482002

Workman/Union

Versus

The Dy. Director,

Central Govt. Health Scheme,

323, Napier Town,

Jabalpur (MP)—482002

Management

Members of the Tribunal

1. Shri C.M. Singh, Presiding Officer

Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court,

Jabalpur

... Chairman

2. Shri R.C. Shrivastava, Advocate

... Member

3. Shri Liyakatullah, Advocate

... Member

AWARD

Passed on this 26th day of March, 2006

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-40012/65/96-L.R. (D.U) dated 23-5-97 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :—

“क्या प्रबंधन उपनिदेशक, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना, जबलपुर (म.प्र.) द्वारा श्री मोहम्मद रफीक, फार्मासिस्ट, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना, बम्बई से जबलपुर में दिनांक 8-1-91 के स्थानान्तरण आदेश पर 7-3-91 को कार्यमुक्त किये जाने के बाद 11-3-91 को जबलपुर में जवाइन करने पर 20-2-91 को सीधे नियुक्त कर्मचारियों के चयन के आधार पर वरिष्ठता सूची में सीधे रखे जाने की कार्यवाही अनिवार्य है। यदि नहीं, तो संबंधित कर्मकार किस अनुतोष का हकदार है।”

2. In this reference, application has been moved by both the contesting parties that now no dispute is left between the parties and therefore the reference be closed.

3. In view of the above, it shall be just and reasonable to pass no dispute award. Accordingly no dispute award is passed without any order as to costs.

4. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

R. C. SHRIVASTAVA, Member

LIYAKAT ULLAH, Member

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

का.आ. 1899.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार आईनैन्स फैक्ट्री, इटारसी के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/भ्रम न्यायालय, जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सीजीआई टी/एलसी/आर/53/97) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-14011/2/96-आई आर (डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1899.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. CGIT/LC/R/53/97) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Ordnance Factory, Itarsi and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-4-2006.

[No. L-14011/2/96-IR (DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
JABALPUR**

No. CGIT/LC/R/53/97

Presiding Officer : SHRI C.M. SINGH

The General Secretary,
Ayudh Nirmani Karamchari Sangh,
Or. No. 2229/A, Ordnance Factory,
Itarsi

.....Workman/Union

Versus

The General Manager,
Ordnance Factory,
Itarsi

.....Management

AWARD

Passed on this 28th day of March, 2006

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-14011/2/96-I.R. (D.U) dated 4-3-97 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of General Manager, Ordnance Factory, Itarsi in not paying the overtime to the workers working beyond the normal duty hours is justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled for?”

2. The case of the workmen/Union is as follows. That Ordnance Factory, Itarsi is a Vital Defence Production Unit. The labour laws apply to the said unit. The provisions of Factories Act, 1948 are applicable to the Ordnance Factory, Itarsi. The employee of the said factory are covered by the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 and are entitled to overtime payment as per provisions of the Factories Act. The working hours of the employees are also governed by the aforesaid Act but the provisions of the Factories Act are not being followed in the Ordnance Factory, Itarsi. The employees who work for overtime than their normal duty hours, They are given “off” instead of making them payment for the overtime work done by them in contravention to the provisions of the Factories Act. The details on which dates the employees of the said factory work overtime for which they were given “off” on which dates have been given in the Statement of claim. There are about 2200 employees in the different sections of the factory. None of them has been paid overtime wages for overtime work instead they were given “off”. This Act of the factory is in contravention of Section-59 of the Factories Act. It is prayed by the workmen/union that the employees who work for overtime should be given payment for working overtime instead of giving them “off” in lieu of overtime work.

3. Management in order to contest the reference filed their Written Statement. Their case in brief is as follows. The Union has raised payment for overtime to the workers. The Ministry of Labour, Central Government has referred the said dispute to this tribunal for adjudication. However, the name of the beneficiaries and the particulars of the monetary claim are not referred to this tribunal. In the absence of the particulars of beneficiaries and the specific claim, no adjudication is possible on the present industrial dispute. The order of reference is, therefore, vague. That the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 are applicable to the Ordnance Factory. The employees covered by the Factories Act are entitled to overtime wages as per provisions of the Factories Act and the hours of working are also governed by the provisions of the Factories Act. Hence the present dispute raised under Sec-10 the I.D. Act is not warranted since no individual employee has any grievance regarding non-payment of any type of wages to

him. The Ordnance Factory, Itarsi is a Vital Defence Production Unit engaged for production of defence explosive material. The Government of MP vide notification No. 4(A-8)/79/16 dated 18-2-80 notified the work of manufacturing and testing of Arms, ammunitions, vehicles and equipment for defence requirement in defence factories owned by the Government of India as of "National importance" for the purpose of Section 64(2) of the Factories Act, 1948. The Ordnance factory, Itarsi is also a Defence Chemical Factory owned by the Government of India and manufacturing ammunitions for defence requirement and thus performing the function of National importance. Sometimes, this factory being a chemical factory and engaged in continuous process, the employees are detained beyond normal duty hours to complete urgent nature of works which cannot be deferred to the next working day due to exigencies of defence production and they are paid overtime allowance following the rules in existence to this effect. However, for jobs involving work beyond normal working hours for small periods, they are given compensatory off-in-lieu on subsequent days for the extra work done by them and they are getting prescribed wages for his compensatory off-in-lieu. Further it is mentioned that Sec-53 of the Factories Act, 1948 provides granting of compensatory holidays and there is no mention that the holiday for this purpose is for whole day and therefore, compensatory off-in-lieu for few hours of works in a day is covered under this Section of the Act. The employees including workmen of this factory do extra hours of duty whenever necessary in the interest of nation and availing compensatory off-in-lieu pursuant to the provision laid down in Section 53 of the aforesaid Act without raising any objection. Accordingly the compensatory off-in-lieu given for such petty extra work under the Factories Act is very well covered by the Factories Act. It is pertinent to mention here that no individual representation has been received by the management for grant of wages for overtime work. Therefore there is no dispute with any party or any employee over the issue. It is, therefore, prayed that the Honourable tribunal may kindly be placed to hold that the action of the management on this matter is justified. The contention of the Union that about 2200 workmen are working in different sections of the factories are denied. In this connection, it is stated that Sec-2 (S) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 has excluded the following categories from the definition of workmen:

- i The person who is subject to the Air Force Act, 1950 (45 of 1950), or the Army Act, 1950 (46 of 1950), or the Navy Act, 1957 (62 of 1957); or
- ii The person who is employed in the Police Service or as an officer or other employee of a prison; or
- iii the person who is employed mainly in a managerial or administrative capacity; or
- iv the person who being employed in a supervisory capacity draws wages exceeding one thousand six

hundred rupees per mensem or exercise, either by nature of duties attached to the office or by reasons of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature.

In this connection, it is stated that all the supervisory staff working in this factory are drawing more than 1600 Rupees. The Supervisory staff and officers functioning managerial and administrative capacity are, therefore, excluded from the total employees of this factory. It is, therefore, prayed that this Honourable tribunal be pleased to hold the action of the management of General Manager, Ordnance Factory, Itarsi in not paying overtime to the workers working beyond the normal duty hours is justified and the workmen are not entitled to any relief.

4. Vide order dated 8-1-2004 of this tribunal, the reference proceeded exparte against the workmen/Union.

5. The management in support of this case filed affidavit of their witness Shri M.G. Burde, the then working as Joint General Manager/Administration in Ordnance Factory, Itarsi.

6. The management also filed certain photostate copies of the documents. But those documents have not been proved in accordance with law and therefore they cannot be read in evidence.

7. I have heard Shri A.K. Shashi, Advocate the learned counsel for the management and perused the entire evidence on record.

8. It is worthwhile to mention here that there is no evidence of the workman/Union on record for proving their case as the reference proceeded exparte against the workmen/Union. Against the above, the case of the management is fully established from the uncontroverted affidavit of their witness Shri M.G. Burde. It is, therefore, fully proved that the action of the management of General Manager, Ordnance Factory, Itarsi in not paying overtime to the workers working beyond the normal duty hours is justified and the workmen are not entitled to any relief. Keeping the facts and circumstances of this case under consideration, I am of the view that it shall be justified to direct the parties to bear their own costs of this reference.

9. In view of the facts discussed above, it is hereby held that the action of the management of General Manager, Ordnance Factory, Itarsi in not paying the overtime to the workers working beyond the normal duty hours is justified and consequently the workmen are not entitled to any relief. It is further held that the parties shall bear their own costs of this reference. The reference is decided accordingly in favour of the management and against the workmen/Union.

10. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 अप्रैल, 2006

AWARD

का. आ. 1900.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार गैरिसन इंजीनियर, बीकानेर केण्ट के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, जयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या सी जी आई टी-8/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-4-06 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-14011/6/2004-आईआर.(डी यू)]

सुरेन्द्र सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 19th April, 2006

S.O. 1900.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.CGIT-8/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jaipur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Garrison Engineer, Bikaner Cantt. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-4-2006

[No. L-14011/6/2004-IR(DU)]

SURENDRA SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR
COURT, JAIPUR**

Case No. CGIT-8/2005

Reference No. L-14011/6/2004 IR (DU)

Secretary,
MES Employees Union (INTUC)
Hanuman Hatta, Gali No. 1,
Bikaner (Raj.).....Applicant-Union

Versus

1. The Garrison Engineer,
M.E.S.,
Bikaner, (Raj.)
2. The Chief Engineer,
Bhatinda Zone,
Bhatinda Cantt.,
Bhatinda.....Non-Applicants

Present:

Presiding Officer	:	Sh. R. C. Sharma
For the applicant	:	Sh. R.C. Jain
For the Non-applicant	:	Sh. Kunal Rawat
Date of Award	:	21-3-2006

1. The Central Government in exercise of the powers conferred under clause 'D' of Sub-section (1) and 2 (A) to Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the 'Act') has referred this industrial dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal which runs as under :—

“Whether the action of the Garrison Engineer (North), Bikaner Cantt., Bikaner for not giving the promotion of CMD Grade II Driver to Sh. Rewant Singh, Driver (Civilian) No. 369341 is Justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to and from which date?”

2. The applicant-union has pleaded in its claim statement that workman Shri Rewant Singh was working for the last 22 years as a driver in the non-applicant establishment, whose name was forwarded to appear in CMD Grade II test conducted by non-applicant No. 2. The Union has further stated that the non-applicant No. 2 vide its letter dated 24-12-2002 called for the names of the examinees to appear in the test to be held on 6-1-2003 and non-applicant No. 1 on 4-1-2003 sent the names of 4 employees (4 drivers), who had a length of nearly 3 years' service with them. When it came to the notice of the workman, he also applied to appear in the test, who was relieved on 6-1-2003 in the afternoon to proceed to appear in the examination, till then the test had already been conducted before noon. It is alleged that the workman could not appear in the test on account of the lapse of the Department and though he tried his level best to appear in the test, yet no opportunity could be afforded to him. The non-applicant No. 2 while declaring the said result of the test has not shown the workman absent, but has declared him failure. It has also been alleged that the workman was malafidely harassed by the Ex-Garrison Engineer and the Office Superintendent and he was not awarded the benefit of the 4 grade scheme which came into force w.e.f. 8-11-2001. The Union has further stated that the Central Government chalked out a scheme whereby the employees who have not availed the promotion even on completion of 12 years or 20 years have been given the financial benefits, but the workman was deprived thereof. As per the averments, the Central Government has issued the orders that the promotion should be given on the basis of seniority, but the workman has been deprived of appearing in the test. It has been urged that the workman be afforded an opportunity to appear in the test and he should be given the financial benefits w.e.f. 9-8-1999 and be permitted to appear in CMD Grade I test.

3. Disputing the claim, the non-applicants in their written counter have averred that the non-applicant establishment is not an industry as defined under Section 2-J of the Act. They have stated that the workman was initially appointed as a labourer on 16-5-1981, who was

promoted to the post of MTD II w.e.f. 1-12-1982 and in accordance with the new policy his post was re-designated as CMD (OG) w.e.f. 1-1-1996. It has been further stated that under the then prevalent CMD policy the trade test was postponed, that on 3-1-2003 six CMD (OG) post holders were given the movement order to proceed on 5-1-2003 to Bhatinda to appear there in the test to be conducted between 6-1-2003 to 8-1-2003. The workman's name was also included in the movement order, who had forgiven it and it was intimated by him that he was already working as CMD Gr. II, whereas on account of the re-designating the post he was working as CMD (OG) and, therefore, his name was deleted out of the movement order. It has been further disclosed that on 6-1-2003 the workman had personally conveyed to the Garrison Engineer his willingness to appear in the test and to relieve him for the same, who was consequently relieved on the same date. On 5-6-2003, the result of trade test was declared by non-applicant No. 2, wherein the workman was found unsuccessful. It has been clarified that since the workman had not appeared in one of the phases of the test he was declared fail as per the rules.

4. The non-applicants have pleaded that the proper forum to raise the dispute is Central Administrative Tribunal and that the disputant is not a workman as per the provisions of the ID Act. It has also been disputed that the present controversy does not fall under the provision of Section 2 (K) of the Act.

5. The Union in its rejoinder has reiterated the facts as narrated by it in the claim statement.

6. On the pleadings of both the parties, the following points for determination were framed:—

- I. Whether the workman Shri Rewant Singh is Entitled to promotion of CMD Grade II Driver? BOA
- II. Whether the applicant-union is not authorized to espouse the case of the workman? BONA
- III. Whether the claimant is a workman? BOA
- IV. Whether the present controversy is not an industrial dispute? BONA
- V. Whether the present controversy is covered by the CCS Rules and is not governed by the ID Act? BONA

VI. Relief, if any.

7. In the evidence, the Union has submitted the affidavit of the workman on the record and in the rebuttal, the counter-affidavits of MW-1 Md. Ali, AGET and MW-2 Nand Kishore Singh, Mate have been placed on the record. All these witnesses were cross-examined by the respective opposite representative.

8. I have heard both the parties and have scanned the record. The point-wise discussion follows as under:—

Point No. I

9. The Ld. representative for the workman contends that two questions are involved under this issue. The initial appointment of the workman was as Civil Driver and then its designation was changed into CMD Grade-II and Grade-I. The workman was placed in CMD Grade I. His next contention is that as per the circular dated 9-8-1999, after 12 years an employee would be given automatic promotion to Grade I and prior to it on holding the test he can be promoted as CMD Grade II. The workman was appointed on 25-11-82 as a driver in the ordinary grade and he has been shown as CMD Grade II in Ex. W-2 and Ex. W-4. His next contention is that Ex. W-4, movement order was not handed over to the workman on 3-1-2003 but after fabricating it as Ex. W-5 it was handed over to him on 6-1-2003. He has also contended that the movement order R-1 submitted by the non-applicants is fabricated and the remark A-B upon it was written later on. He has drawn my attention towards the testimony of MW-2 Nand Kishore by contending that he has admitted that this remark was not made before him. He has contended that the workman could not appear in the test on the first day, who appeared on the second and third day but the result Ex. W-3 declares him as failed, whereas he did not appear in the examination and the persons who did not appear in the examination have been shown absent in the same result. The workman represented against it, but no action was taken by the non-applicant establishment. He has further contended that by virtue of this aforesaid circular the workman has become entitled for the promotion of CMD G-I or he should be promoted as CMD Grade II since 1999 or a direction should be given to the establishment that the test for CMD Grade I should be conducted for him. Alternatively, the Ld. representative contends that he be given the promotion to CMD Grade II from the date his juniors have been promoted.

10. In response, the Ld. representative for the non-applicants contends that the workman was appointed as CMD in the ordinary grade and on 3-1-2003 the movement order R-1 was issued to him to appear in the test to be held for CMD Grade II, but he refused to appear in the test and subsequently he requested to the concerned authority, who issued the movement order and he was relieved on 6-1-2003 to appear in the test. His submission is that the workman did appear in the examination but he failed. The Ld. representative has also contended that the names of the employees which have been struck out in R-1, were those employees who did not want to appear in the test and since the workman had refused to appear in the test his name was struck out. The Ld. representative has also opposed the contention advanced on behalf of the

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workman by contending that till the workman is not promoted as CMD Grade II, he cannot be considered for promotion to CMD Grade I.

11. I have given my thoughtful consideration to the rival contentions and have perused the judicial pronouncements referred to before me.

12. The workman *vide* appointment order Ex. W-1 dated 25-11-82 was appointed as temporary motor driver. Ex. W-2 is the movement order dated 20-9-2002, which was issued to the workman for trade test to CMD Grade I to be held on 24th and 25th September, 2002. In this order the workman has shown as CMD Grade II. So far as exhibiting the workman as CMD Grade II in Ex. W-2 is concerned, MW-1 Md. Ali, AGET has endeavoured to clarify this factual position in his affidavit, who at its para 2 has stated that the workman was initially appointed as labourer on 16-5-81, who was promoted as MTD-II w.e.f. 1-12-82 and subsequently under the new policy his post was redesignated as CMD (OG) w.e.f. 1-1-96. Though the workman in his affidavit has disputed this fact and has stated that no order was issued to him redesignating his post as CMD (OG), but in his cross-examination, he has admitted that presently he is working as civilian driver w.e.f. 1-12-82 in the pay scale of 3050-4590. From a perusal of the record it does not appear that the workman had raised his grievance before the concerned authorities against redesignating his post. If he was aggrieved by it, he could have moved to the higher authorities. Moreover, he had admitted in his cross-examination that for promotion, it is essential to clear the test and he had only once appeared in the test on 29-3-2005, the result thereof has still not been declared. On these facts, it is crystal clear that the workman subsequently on redesignation of the posts was working as CMD (OG).

13. Now, I switch on to the next contention put forth on behalf of the workman that he was mala fide prevented from appearing in the test for CMD-II and was deliberately not relieved on 3-1-2003.

14. The workman in his affidavit has stated that movement order dated 3-1-2003 was not supplied to him on the same date and it is wrong to state that he had refused to accept it. He has further stated that this order was not handed over to him and when he came to know that a trade test is going to be held on 6-1-2003 he requested to the concerned authority and the movement order Ex. W-5 was given to him on 6-1-2003 and on the same day in the afternoon he was relieved whereas the test on 6-1-2003 had already taken place and he only appeared in the practical examination on 7-1-2003.

15. MW-1 Md. Ali in his affidavit has deposed that the movement order dated 3-1-2003 was issued to the workman to proceed on 5-1-2003, but the workman did not proceed on 5-1-2003 and refused to receive the order, who conveyed that he was already posted as CMD Grade II

and, therefore, was not required to appear in the test. Though he was persuaded, yet he was not willing to appear in the test and the other employees were permitted to proceed on 5-1-2003, but on the request made by the workman on 6-1-2003, he was relieved to appear in the test on the same day.

16. On this factual position, it is to be examined as to whether the workman was mala fide not handed over the movement order dated 3-1-2003 on time and he was deliberately relieved on 6-1-2003 by concerned authorities.

17. Firstly, if the workman was deliberately relieved by the concerned authorities on 6-1-2003, then why he did not lodge any complaint to the higher authorities, is a question which does not find a reasonable explanation from his testimony. The workman has only stated in his cross-examination that he had orally complained to the Chief Engineer. These complaints are the letter Ex. W-6 written by the workman himself on 19-6-2003 and the another letter Ex. W-7 was simultaneously written on 19-6-2003 by the General Secretary of the Union. No reasonable explanation could be offered on behalf of the workman that when the workman was not relieve on 5-1-2003 whereas the other employees were relieved, then why he had written a letter so belatedly to the higher authority. Secondly, the letter Ex. W-9 written by the Chief Engineer in the month of October, 2003 in response to the workman's letter clearly states that he was supplied with the movement order well before the test, but he did not appear on first day and absented himself. It, too does not second the workman's contention of relieving him late deliberately by the concerned authority. It has also been argued on behalf of the workman that the result sheet shows him as failed in the test, whereas the letter Ex. W-9 says that he absented himself.

18. The result sheet of the test conducted on 6-1-2003 annexed with the forwarding letter Ex. W-3 declares the workman failed in the test. It cannot be considered contrary to the theme of the letter Ex. W-9 when the workman has himself deposed in his affidavit at para 4 that he appeared in the practical examination on 7-1-2003. Once the workman has appeared in either of the phases of the test, the department was bound to declare his result and, therefore, *vide* result sheet he was declared as failed. There is no reason to disbelieve the result sheet on this count on the basis of the aforesaid deposition of the workman.

19. Ex. W-4 is the movement order dated 3-1-2003, relied upon by the workman and Ex. R-1, movement order is identical to that of Ex. W-4 except that Ex. R-1 bears a noting A-B at its foot. Ex. W-4 was issued to the workman to appear in the test to be held on 6-1-2003 to 8-1-2003 for Grade II. At the top of the letter there is mention of the names of six employees, out of them the last two names have been struck out and one of them happens to be the

workman's name. At the foot of the movement order dated 3-1-2003 Ex. R-1, the following endorsement between A-B has been recorded:—

“Shri Rewant Singh has refused to accept the movement order on the plea that he is already CMD Grade II. He was told by me that he is only CMD (ord) and therefore he has to appear for the test, but he has not cared.”

20. Ex. W-5 is also the movement order which is stated to have been issued to the workman by the Garrison Engineer on workman's request. The non-applicants' stand is that when the movement order R-1 was given to the workman he refused to take it and, therefore, an endorsement to this effect was noted at the foot of R-1 which carried the signature between C-D of Sh. Nand Kishore Singh MW-2 as a witness to the endorsement. It has also been stated that on the workman's request to the Garrison Engineer the movement order Ex. W-5 was issued to him. On other hand, the workman's contention is that he was not given the movement order dated 3-1-2003 in time and Ex. W-5 movement order was given to him on 6-1-2003 and he was relieved on the same day in the afternoon. The endorsement A-B at the foot of R-1 clearly states that the workman has refused to accept the movement order on the plea that he is already CMD Grade II. The concerned authority has further clarified that when claimant was told by him that he is only CMD ordinary and he has to appear in the test, he did not care. This endorsement has been assailed on behalf of the union as a fabricated one on the ground that MW-2 Nand Kishore has not corroborated this fact. This witness is stated to have typed the movement order Ex. R-1. In his cross-examination, he has admitted that he had signed on the letter only for typing it and the workman had not refused to accept it in his presence. It is on this ground that it has been contended that this endorsement is fabricated.

21. Usually, the typist whenever he puts his signature as typist, he puts it on its completion below the designation of the concerned officer. A bare perusal of the movement order R-1 shows that MW-2 Nand Kishore instead of affixing his signature below the designation of the issuing officer has put his signature below the endorsement in capacity of a witness at Sr. No. II, which has been affixed at the foot of the handwritten endorsement A to B, the ink used in writing the endorsement and even by the witnesses while putting their signatures appear to be similar which shows that the endorsement was noted in the presence of both these witnesses at the same time. The testimony of Nand Kishore Singh is, therefore, unnatural and wholly contradictory to the record and there is no truth to his deposition that he put his signature only for getting the letter typed and no credence can be attached to such testimony. The endorsement A to B specifically explains that the workman had refused to accept the movement order for the reason assigned therein. On these

facts, the workman has failed to satisfy that the movement order was belatedly given to him and he was ~~malafidely~~ relieved on 6-1-2003, therefore, he could not appear in the test. It is further reflected to be a vague allegation that though he has alleged that the higher authorities bear the personal enmity towards him, yet he has failed to explain the grounds due to which they are inimical towards him. He has also admitted that no such complaints have been filed by him. On an analytical examination of the evidence, documentary as well as oral, gathered on the record, the workman has failed to establish that due to the ~~lapse~~ on the part of the establishment he could not be appear in the trade test held on 6-1-2003. So far as the plea of promotion on the basis of length of service is concerned, the workman has himself admitted in the cross-examination that for the promotion to the post of CMD Grade II, the employee has to appear in the test. Therefore, this plea, too, cannot be maintained.

22. On behalf of the workman, an alternative plea of promotion as CMD Grade I has also been set forth on his acquiring more than 12 years of service. But the terms of reference are only confined to the issue of workman's entitlement as CMD Grade II and it is a fairly settled law that the Tribunal cannot travel beyond the terms of reference. As such, this plea, too, cannot be accepted. This point, therefore, is decided against the workman and in favour of the non-applicants.

Points No. II, III, IV and V :

23. All these points are interlinked, which are being discussed together for convenience sake.

24. The Id. representative for the non-applicants contends that the workman is governed by CCS Rules and, Therefore, this Tribunal has got no jurisdiction. The Id. representative has placed his reliance upon 1997 (3) SCT 1498. His contentions is that the present dispute is also not an industrial dispute, which is the personal matter of the workman and the union cannot raise it. He has also stated that the claimant is not a workman.

25. The Id. representative for the workman has sought to controvert these contentions by arguing that the union could only raise this industrial dispute and both on behalf of the union and the workman have signed upon it. His contention is that when a case is governed by CCS Rules and ID Act, then the provisions of the ID Act is also applicable and the workman can avail the alternative remedy.

26. At para 13 of the written-counter, the non-applicants have adopted an additional plea that the claimant is a regular employee of the department, who is governed by the CCS Rules separately enacted legally and, therefore, neither the union nor he has the legal right to raise the industrial dispute before this Court. At para 14 of the written-counter they have also stated that in

accordance with Section 2(K) of the Act, the present controversy is not an industrial dispute. At para 1 of the written statement they have disputed the position of the claimant as a workman.

27. In the rejoinder, the union has not rebutted these pleas adopted by the non-applicants nor the workman has deposed in his affidavit that he is a workman and that he is not governed by the CCS Rules.

28. Ex. W-1 is the offer of appointment issued to the workman by the non-applicant establishment which says that you have been selected as MTD Driver in the MES on a pay of Rs. 400 per month in the pay scale of Rs. 260-6-290-EB-6-326 and that you will be also entitled to draw any other allowance at the rates admissible subject to the conditions laid down in the rules and orders governing the grant of such allowances. Its para 2 contains the terms and conditions of the appointment and sub para 2 lays down that the post is temporary and in the event of its becoming permanent your claim for permanent absorption will be considered in accordance with the rules in force. Condition No. 2(e) further lays down that you will be subject to conditions of service applicable to temporary civilian Government servants paid from the defence services establishments in accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India from time to time and you will be subject to Field Services Liability Rules, 1957.

29. The condition No. 2(l) also states that you will be required to undertake an oath of allegiance (affirmation) to the Constitution of India on joining the appointment. The non applicants have also placed on record the promotion scheme for civilian motor driver of MES, which deals with the method and procedure for promotion to the civilian motor driver of MES and is applicable to claimant's case. Its condition No. (e) states "recruitment rules for the post of civilian motor driver shall be amended in due course of time."

30. On the strength of these documentary evidence, it is crystal clear that the workman is holding the post of civilian motor driver, whose appointment is regulated by the rules and regulations of the department. This fact is further strengthened by the workman's oral evidence too, who in his cross-examination has admitted that he is working as a civilian motor driver in the non-applicant establishment w.e.f. 1-12-1982 and has categorically admitted that it is correct to say that the Central Civil Services Rules are applicable to him.

31. The facts of the referred to decision 1997 (3) SCT 1498 are that the petitioners were the canteen employees of the Telephone Nigam Limited, Bombay, who were terminated without complying with the requirements under Section 25-F of the Act. They sought their reinstatement with back-wages and on behalf of the establishment it was contended that they are not the workmen and that they are holding civil posts in the Central

Government who were paid monthly salaries devised by the Canteen Committee depending on the increases in the cost of living. The observation made by the Hon'ble Court is reproduced as below:—

"Where there exist no statutory or analogous rules/instructions, the provisions of the Act get attracted. The employees are entitled to avail constitutional remedy under Article 226 or 32 or 136, as the case may be. The remedy of judicial review to every citizen or every person has expressly been provided in the Constitution. It is a fundamental right of every citizen. In the absence of statutory/administrative instruction in operation, the remedy of reference under Section 10 of the Act is available. Therefore, two streams, namely remedy under the Act by way of reference and remedy judicial redressal by way of proceedings under Article 226 or a petition filed before the Administrative Tribunal to the aggrieved persons, are co-existing."

32. The Hon'ble Court further goes on to state that **"On an overall view, we hold that the employees working in the statutory canteen, in view of the admission made in the counter-affidavit that they are holding civil posts and are being paid monthly salary and are employees, the necessary conclusion would be that the Tribunal has no jurisdiction to adjudicate the dispute on a reference under Section 10(1) of the Act. On the other hand, the remedy to approach the constitutional court under Article 226 is available. Equally, the remedy under Section 19 of the Administrative Tribunal Act is available"**.

33. The facts of the cited decision squarely cover the present controversy wherein the claimant is also holding the civil post by implication of the offer of appointment Ex. W-1 and the promotion scheme as well as it is his admission in his cross-examination that the CCS Rules are applicable to him. Therefore, the present controversy is not attracted by the provisions under the ID Act and, as such in the light of the decision supra, neither the claimant can be termed as workman, nor the present controversy, can be treated to be an industrial dispute which has been espoused by the applicant-union. The submission put forth on behalf of the management is fortified by the judicial pronouncement supra. Based upon the aforesaid discussion, these points stand disposed of in this manner.

RELIEF

34. For the foregoing reasons, the claimant is entitled to no relief.

35. In the result, the reference is answered in the negative against the applicant-union and in favour of the non-applicant department and it is held that the action of the non-applicant establishment in not giving the promotion of CMD Grade II Driver to the claimant is justified and the claim of the workman espoused by the applicant-

union is rejected. An award is passed in these terms accordingly.

36. Let a copy of the award be sent to the Central Government for publication under Section 17(1) of the Act.

R.C. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1901.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सैन्ट्रल वेयरहाउसिंग कॉर्पोरेशन के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42012/7/98-आई आर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th April, 2006

S.O. 1901.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. II 2/1999) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum- Labour Court-II, New Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Central Warehousing Corporation and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21-4-2006.

[No. L-42012/7/98-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-II, NEW DELHI

Presiding Officer : R. N. RAI

I.D. No. 2/1999

In the matter of :

Shri Ram Chander (Deceased L.R. Murari Lal S/o. Deceased),
Selection Grade Dusting Operator,
R/o. Mohalla Hanumangarhi,
Chandausi, Distt. Moradabad
Uttar Pradesh.

Versus

The Managing Director,
Central Warehousing Corporation,
4/1, Siri Institutional Area,
Khel Gaon Marg,
New Delhi-110 049

AWARD

The Ministry of Labour by its letter No. L-42012/7/98/IR (M) Central Government Dt. 16-12-1998 has referred the following points for adjudication.

The point runs as hereunder :

“Whether the action of the management of Central Warehousing Corporation in terminating the service of Shri Ram Chander, (Ex: S.G.D.) w.e.f. 31-07-1995 by way of alleged premature retirement is just, fair and legal ? If not, what relief he is entitled to and from what date?”

The workman applicant has filed claim statement. In the claim statement it is stated that the petitioner was initially appointed as Chowkidar w.e.f. 1-9-1959 by the respondent. The petitioner was subsequently appointed/promoted as Dusting Operator w.e.f. the date the petitioner was initially appointed as Chowkidar i.e. 1-9-1959.

That the petitioner noticed discrepancy for the first time in the seniority list of Class-IV Staff (Chowkidar, Dusting Operator, Peon and Sweeper) as on 1-7-1971. In the said seniority list the date of birth of the petitioner was wrongly shown as 1-8-1937. The petitioner raised the objection and requested the respondent to correct the date of birth on the basis of record, the petitioner had submitted at the time of his initial appointment in support of petitioner's age.

That the respondent corrected the date of birth of the petitioner and shown the correct date of birth i.e. 19-2-1942 in the seniority list of watchman/Dusting Operator/Peon/Sweeper as on 1-7-1972, Northern Region (UP State). The same correct date of birth has been mentioned in all the seniority lists right up to the seniority list issued recently. In a seniority list of Selection Grade Dusting Operator working under Lucknow Region on 1-1-1995, the date of birth of the petitioner has been shown as 19-12-1942. However, Regional Manager, Lucknow, in the seniority list as on as 1-7-1979 and 1-7-1980 for the Selection Grade Dusting Operator, Daftry working in Lucknow Region, the date of birth of the petitioner has been shown as 19-3-1942.

That after noticing the discrepancy in the date of birth of the petitioner shown in the seniority list of 1971 which was shown as 1-8-1937 and which was corrected in the seniority list for the year 1972 and shown the correct date of birth on the basis of record available with the respondent as 19-2-1942, the respondent came out with a plea after 20 years from this incident and after 33 years of service that on verification of the personal record of the petitioner, it is noticed that the petitioner had given his date of birth as 1-8-1937 which was subsequently changed as 19-2-1942. However, the petitioner was neither allowed physical verification/inspection of the record initially submitted at the time of initial appointment inspite of

repeated requests nor specified by whom and when the alleged record was changed. However, without giving any opportunity to the petitioner the respondent came to its own illegal and wrong conclusion that the date of birth of the petitioner for the purpose of retirement is 1-8-1937 and decided that the petitioner will be retired on 31-7-1995, taking the date of birth as 1-8-1937. The petitioner filed the representations against the said decision and also issued legal notice but without any effect.

That the Regional Manager, Regional Office, Lucknow directed Warehouse Manager, Noida, to relieve the petitioner on 31-7-1995 and the Warehouse Manager under the directions of Regional Manager, Lucknow relieved the petitioner from services on 31-7-1995 presuming that the petitioner has attained the age of superannuation.

That the petitioner's date of birth is 19-2-1942 which is also clear from the latest seniority list according to which the petitioner's date of birth has been shown as 19-2-1942, taking 19-2-1942 as the date of birth of the petitioner, the petitioner has not attained the age of superannuation on 31-7-1995.

That in the facts and circumstances explained above, the arbitrary retirement of the petitioner presuming wrong date of birth as the date of birth of the petitioner is illegal, arbitrary and against the rules of law and against the natural justice.

The management has filed written statement. In the written statement it has been stated that there existed "no industrial dispute" defined under Sec.2(k) of the ID Act as Shri Ram Chander was superannuated on 31-7-1995 in terms of his service conditions. Retirement on reaching the superannuation is not a retrenchment. On retirement the employer-employee relationship comes to an end. There existed no employer-employee relationship between the parties on retirement. Hence the claimant Shri Ram Chander was not a workman. On the ground of there being "no industrial dispute" no "workman" no "retrenchment" the claim is liable to be dismissed being not maintainable.

That Shri Ram Chander had already accepted his full and final dues such as Provident Fund, Gratuity etc. on account of his superannuation. Thus after having got his accounts settled full and finally there existed No Industrial Dispute. In view of his acceptance of payments full and finally, it is not open to him to claim anything contrary to the settlements. It at all there was any right, though not admitted, then the same is stood waived/or acquiesced. In view of the principles of acquiescence and waiver, the present claim is not maintainable, and is liable to be dismissed.

That Shri Ram Chander had expired. In view of the death of the workman, there exists no industrial dispute. No relief can be granted in the matter. Even the matter

cannot be processed in the present form. On this ground also the claim is liable to be dismissed.

That the Hon'ble Tribunal has no territorial jurisdiction to try and adjudicate the reference, as the substantial cause of action arose within the state of UP. The deceased employee was working in Noida, UP and the office of the management at Noida UP was under the administrative control of Regional Office, Lucknow. The deceased employee worked till the date of his superannuation on 31-07-1995 in the State of UP. He was relieved from services of the corporation as per letter dated 31-07-1995 of the Warehouse Manager at Noida. The said letter was served on the deceased employee at Noida. The personal records of the workman was maintained at the Regional Office, Lucknow. The workman received the terminal dues and the entire transaction took place within the territory of the Uttar Pradesh. Mere location of Head Office in New Delhi would not give or extend territorial jurisdiction to try and adjudicate the reference order.

That the claim has not been moved/made by all legal heirs, if any. Hence the claim statement in the present form is not maintainable.

That the claim is frivolous, untenable, vexatious and devoid of any merits. On this ground also the claim is not maintainable.

It is further submitted that the deceased employee gave his date of birth as 1-8-1937 at the time of initial appointment and accordingly his date of birth was recorded as 1-8-1937. Late Shri Ram Chander had also given his date of birth as 1-8-1937 in his joining report.

It is further submitted that at the time of initial appointment Late Shri Ram Chander had given his date of birth as 1-8-1937. The seniority list was circulated every year, which contains the date of birth of the employees. But Late Shri Ram Chander failed to agitate at the initial stage itself regarding his date of birth. Presuming though not admitting that the date of birth was 19-2-1942 then his age at the time of his appointment as on 1-9-1959 would be less than 18 years and he was not eligible to be appointed. Hence the claim that the date of birth of Late Shri Ram Chander was 19-2-1942 is incorrect and false. It is further submitted that Late Shri Ram Chander submitted a certificate issued by Nanak Chand Adarsh Higher Secondary School, Chandausi wherein the date of birth was mentioned as 19-3-1942 and as 19-2-1942 in the certificate issued by the Head Master, Kidwai Primary School, Chandausi. In yet another certificate submitted by the employee the date of birth was mentioned as 19-3-1942 in figure and 19-3-1943 in words. Requesting to make correction of date of birth at the belated stage was inequitable, unjustified and unreasonable.

That the date of birth given at the time of initial appointment by the employee as 1-8-1937 was never corrected. Mentioning of wrong/incorrect date of birth in

the seniority list would not confer any right to make/claim as being made. The deceased employee failed to agitate his grievances with regard to his date of birth at the appropriate stage. Hence he could have no grievance in this regard. After having gained entry on the basis of his date of birth as 1-8-1937 and enjoyed the fruit thereof, though he was not eligible for appointment being under age, it is not open to claim anything contrary. Hence the employee is estopped to claim his date of birth other than 1-8-1937.

That the date of birth given by the employee at the time of initial employment was never corrected, as alleged. The date of birth of the deceased employee was 1-8-1937; and not 19-2-1942. The allegation of making requests for verification/inspection of records are vague and are otherwise wrong and denied. The superannuation on the basis of date of birth as 1-8-1937 was legal and valid. The allegations of making representations are vague and are wrong and denied.

It is further submitted that the deceased employee was retired on 31-7-1995 on attaining the age of superannuation in terms of his service conditions and relieved from services on 31-7-1995.

The date of birth of the deceased employee was 01-03-1937 as per records. Rightly the employee was retired on attaining the age of superannuation. The action of the management in retiring the deceased employee was legal and valid.

The action of the management in retiring the deceased employee on 31-7-1995 was legal and valid. The allegations as made are wrong and denied being misconceived.

The workman applicant has filed rejoinder. In the rejoinder he has reiterated the averments of his claim statement and has denied most of the paras of the written statement. The management has also denied most of the paras of the claim statement.

Evidence of both the parties has been taken.

It was submitted from the side of the workman that the respondent/management displayed the Date of Birth of the workman as 1-8-1937 in the seniority list. Objection was raised and the mistake was corrected in the other seniority list. The Date of Birth of the workman has been shown as 19-02-1942. The discrepancy of the Date of Birth of seniority list of 1971 was rectified by the management and thereafter the Date of Birth was shown in the seniority list as 19-2-1942. The management after extra-ordinary lapse of time again issued notice to the workman and after his objection decided that the Date of Birth of the workman according to his original form is 1-8-1937 and not 19-2-1942. Accordingly the workman was retired on 31-7-1995. He has received all his wages in full and final settlement.

It was further submitted that acceptance of the dues do not in any way curtail the right of the petitioner. It is true that the ID can be raised regarding bonafide Date of Birth even by the legal heirs of the workman.

It was submitted that the petitioner has been retired illegally, arbitrarily, against the rules of law and against the principles of natural justice.

It was submitted from the side of the respondent that since the workman is deceased and he has retired there is no employer-employee relationship and the dispute cannot be deemed to be an industrial dispute as defined u/s 2(k) of the ID Act, 1947. There is no merit in this contention. The LR of the deceased has raised the point regarding Date of Birth and it goes back to the period of employment so in the eye of law there is master and servant relationship between the parties.

It was further submitted from the side of the management that the workman is bound by his initial declaration at the time of appointment. Subsequent School Certificate cannot be reconsidered. It becomes very easy to get School Certificates according to one's wishes as there is mushrooming of private primary schools.

It was further submitted that the management has annexed with the record the original declaration form of the workman applicant. The workman applicant has filled up the declaration form on 22-7-1959 and he has mentioned his Date of Birth as 1-8-1937. The workman is estopped from raising issue regarding any other Date of Birth. I have perused the original declaration form. At the time of appointment of the workman he has mentioned that he is Class 9th Fail and his Date of Birth is 1-8-1937. His declaration form is further supported by his another application dated 11-5-1961. In this application he has stated that he is 23 years of age and passed 9th Class in the year 1955. He has moved this application in 1961 and if his age is calculated his Date of Birth comes to in 1937. These two applications are the original applications signed and filled up by the workman applicant. He is estopped against raising any issue regarding any other Date of Birth.

It appears that the workman obtained a School Certificate and in that certificate his Date of Birth has been mentioned as 1942 so he raised this point. In seniority list his Date of Birth may have been displayed as 1942 but it confers no right on him and the School Leaving Certificate cannot be considered afresh in view of his declaration at the time of his initial appointment and further confirmation by his another application.

Thus it becomes quite obvious that the son of the deceased workman has procured a School Certificate and thereafter he has deliberately moved this application. No case for any relief is made out. The son of deceased workman is not entitled to get any relief as prayed for.

The reference is replied thus :—

The action of the management of Central Warehousing Corporation in terminating the service of Shri Ram Chander, Ex. S.G.D. w.e.f. 31-07-1995 by way of alleged premature retirement is just, fair and legal.

Award is given accordingly.

Date : 17-04-2006.

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1902.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार पप्पू शाह, माईन ओनर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 61 आफ 2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/11/2005-आई आर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th April, 2006

S.O. 1902.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.61/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Papu Sah, Mine Owner and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21-4-2006.

[No. L-29012/11/2005-IR (M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO.2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

SHRI B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 61 OF 2005

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management of M/s. Papu Sah, Pakur and their workmen

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workmen : None

On behalf of the employers : None

State : Jarkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 6th March, 2006

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-29012/11/2005-IR(M), dated, the 2nd June, 2003.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. Papu Sah, Mine Owner, Saharkol, P.O. & Distt. Pakur in terminating the services of S/Sh. Saifuddin Seikh, Amirul Seikh, Dilal Seikh and Saukat Ali without employing Section 25-F of the I.D. Act, 1947 is legal and or justified ? If not, to what relief the workman are entitled ?”

2. In this reference neither the concerned workmen nor their representative appeared before this Tribunal. None also appeared on behalf of the management. It transpires from the record that registered notices and show cause notice were issued to the concerned workmen/sponsoring union as well as to the management. In terms of Rule 10 (B) of the I.D. Central Rules, 1957 it is mandatory on the part of the concerned workmen/sponsoring union to file Statement of claim, list of reliances, documents and evidence within 15 days from the date of receipt of the order of reference. The concerned workman/sponsoring union not only violated the above rules but also even did not consider necessary to respond to the notices issued by this Tribunal. Management side also failed to take step in the matter of hearing of this case. Gesture of the workmen/sponsoring union if is taken into consideration will expose clearly that they are not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case. In the circumstances, this tribunal also finds no ground to adjourn the case suo motu for days together. Hence, the case is closed and a ‘No dispute’ Award is passed in this reference presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 24 अप्रैल, 2006

का. आ. 1903.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सैचुरी सीमेंट फैक्टरी के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण जबलपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 221/93) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21-4-2006 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29011/33/92-आई आर (विविध)]

बी. एम. डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th April, 2006

S.O. 1903.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.221/93) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Century Cement Factory and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21-4-2006.

[No. L-29011/33/92-IR(M)]

B. M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL CUM LABOUR COURT, JABALPUR

NO. CGIT/LC/R/221/93

SHRI C. M. SINGH : Presiding Officer

Shri Baboolal Chouhan,
Vice President,
Cement & Khadan Karmachari Union (INTUC),
Gram Baheshar, P.O Neora,
Distt. Raipur (MP) Workman/Union

Versus

Sr. Vice President,
Century Cement Factory,
P.O Baikunth,
Distt. Raipur (MP) Management

Bench of Lok Adalat

1. Shri C.M. Singh, Presiding Officer
CGIT Cum Labour Court,
Jabalpur Chairman
2. Shri R.C. Shrivastava,
Advocate Member
3. Shri Liyakat Ullah,
Advocate Member

AWARD

Passed on this 26th day of March, 2006

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour vide its Notification No. L-29011/33/92-IR(Misc.) dated 14/19-10-93 has referred the following dispute for adjudication by this tribunal :—

“Whether the action of the management of Century Cement in relation to their Lime Stone Quarry, Baikunth, Distt. Raipur (MP) in dismissing the services of Shri Baboolal Chouhan, Fitter w.e.f. 9-6-92 is justified? If not to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?”

2. In this reference, workman Shri Baboolal Chouhan moved application for withdrawal of reference without any kind of coercion. The workman Shri Baboolal Chouhan orally submitted that the matter has been compromised between him and the management and therefore he wants to withdraw the case. The management filed no objection to the application for withdrawal of the case supported with affidavit of Shri B.L.Kelia, the Executive President (Plant) in Century Cement at Baikunth. Shri Avinash Zargar, Advocate the learned counsel for the management also submitted that the matter has been compromised between the parties outside the court and not dispute award be passed in this reference.

3. In view of the above, it appears that no dispute is left between the parties and therefore no dispute award is passed without any order as to costs.

4. Copy of the award be sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Labour as per rules.

C. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

R. C. SHRIVASTAVA, Member

LIYAKAT ULLAH, Member

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 5 मई, 2006

का. आ. 1904 .— आपराधिक दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता 1973 (1974 का 2) की धारा 25 की उप-धारा (1क) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा खान अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 35) के तहत उस क्षेत्र के मजिस्ट्रेटों के न्यायालयों में, जिस पर उक्त अधिनियम लागू हैं, दायर अभियोजन मामलों के लिए खान सुरक्षा महानिदेशालय में सहायक लोक अभियोजक के रूप में श्री ए. के. सिन्हा को विधि सहायक नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. एस-29029/2/2006-आईएसएच-II]

प्रदीप गौड़, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 5th May, 2006

S.O. 1904 .—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 1 (A) of section 25 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri A.K. Sinha, Legal Assistant in the Directorate General of Mines Safety as Assistant Public Prosecutor to conduct prosecution cases launched under the Mines Act, 1952 (35 of 1952) before all the courts of Magistrates in the territories to which the said Act extends.

[No. S-29029/2/2006-ISH-II]

PRADEEP GAUR, Under Secy.